ENTRY NO. 11 HORAS 9 3

arch, 1971 (Phalguna 10, 1892) SERIES I No. 48

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

EXTRAORDINARY

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Revenue Department

—

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/I

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Boundaries and Boundary Marks) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules —

(*a*) "Chavdi" means, a local village panchayat office or other convenient and centrally located public place as the Collector may direct;

(*b*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*c*) "Director" means a Director of Settlement and Land Records;

(*d*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules.

(*e*) "Inspector" means the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records;

(*f*) "Section" means a section of the Code.

3. **Authorised boundary marks and survey marks.** — The following boundary marks and survey marks are authorised: —

(A) *Boundary Marks:* —

Continuous marks:

(1) Walls,

(2) Permanent fences,

(3) Bunds dressed with stones with at least 0.50 metre height.

Discontinuous marks: —

(4) Regular stones or cement pillars of 80 centimetres height, 22 centimetres length and 22 centimetres breadth for survey number boundary and of 50 centimetres height, 15 centimetres length and 15 centimetres breadth for sub-division boundary.

(5) Clear and distinct marking on permanent marks, if any, existing along the boundary line inscribing therein the letters "RA",

(6) Any other marks that may be prescribed by the Director to meet the requirement of any area specified by him in this behalf:

Provided that, the Collector may permit the holders of land to substitute for one kind of mark any other authorised mark within such limits as the Director may, by any general or special order, define in that behalf.

(B) *Survey Marks:* —

(1) For purpose of minor triangulation survey, cement blocks of the size 50 centimetres height, 25 centimetres by 25 centimetres bottom and 12 centimetres by 12 centimetres top with a triangle and a

point inscribed at the centre of the top of the cement block, or any other survey mark that may be prescribed by the Director to meet the requirements of any area specified by him in this behalf.

(2) For the auxiliary triangulation survey,—

(*a*) Galvanised iron hollow pipe of the size 38 centimetres height and 5 centimetres diameter buried in the centre of a cement concrete square foundation of the size 30 centimetres length, 30 centimetres breadth and 10 centimetres height; or

(*b*) a hole 30 centimetres deep and 10 centimetres diameter made on a permanent mark, or

(*c*) any other survey mark that may be prescribed by the Director to meet the requirements of any area specified by him in this behalf.

4. Maintenance of continuous boundary marks. — The walls, permanent fences and bunds dressed with stones shall be maintained and kept in good repair.

5. Maintenance of discontinuous marks. — (1) Where the length of the boundary between the corners of a survey number is 250 metres or less no discontinuous mark should be raised in the interval, but in case there are bends, a stone should be fixed at each bend.

(2) Where the line of boundary between the corners of a survey number is more than 250 metres but not more than 500 metres in length, one discontinuous mark should be raised midway between the corners, and stones should be fixed at all intermediate bends if any. It is not, however, necessary to place the intermediate mark exactly half way between the corners.

(3) Where the line of boundary between the corners of a survey number is more than 500 metres in length an intermediate mark should be raised at approximately every 200 metres interval.

6. Determination of responsibility for maintenance of boundary marks. — (1) The responsibility of the several land holders for the maintenance of boundary marks on a common boundary lies on the holder of the survey number which is numerically lowest:

Provided that, the Collector may declare two or more holders jointly responsible for the maintenance of boundary marks or make distribution as appears equitable or may recognise the existing customary distribution. His decision shall be recorded in the survey papers:

Provided further that, where any survey number is unoccupied or assigned for public or Government purposes, the responsibility for repair of the marks on its periphery shall lie on the landholder on the other side of the boundary except that where the marks in disrepair lie between survey numbers each of which has no holder except the Government, repairs shall be made at Government expense; and in such cases the Talathi shall be responsible for their maintenance.

(2) Within each survey number, the holder or holders of each subdivision are responsible for the marks, if any have been prescribed, on the periphery of that sub-division to the same extent as the holder or holders of survey numbers are responsible under sub-rule (1).

(3) A mark which is on the common boundary of two or more villages shall be repaired by the holders of the land in the village which is under restoration when the marks are found out of repair.

7. What boundary marks to be considered out of repair and how to be repaired. — The following boundary marks shall be considered out of repair and shall be repaired in the manner prescribed for each kind, as follows, namely: —

(1) A continuous mark (walls, permanent fences or bunds dressed with stones) if broken down, disturbed or removed or height of the bund is less than 0.50 metre. *Mode of repairs:* It shall be either rebuilt or replaced or the height of the bund is raised to 0.50 metre throughout, or supplemented by discontinuous marks.

(2) A discontinuous mark (regular stones or cement pillars and clear and distinct marking on permanent marks or any other marks prescribed by the Director) if broken down, disturbed or removed or overgrown or surrounded by vegetation of any kind so as not to be easily visible.

Mode of repairs: A stone or cement pillar of prescribed size or marks prescribed by Director shall be substituted at the proper place and the vegetation shall be cleared away until the mark is easily visible:

Provided that, in any case, where a boundary mark cannot, owing to flooding of a nala, or river, the breaking away of the bank or other causes, be kept in repair, another kind of authorised mark may be substituted. Where even that is impracticable, the direction of the boundary must be fixed by a pair of discontinuous marks erected at an adequate distance back from the abandoned position, either both on the same side, or one on each opposite side thereof.

8. What survey marks to be considered out of repair and how to be repaired. — The following survey marks shall be considered to be out of repair and shall be repaired in the manner prescribed for each kind as follows: —

(1) Any cement block less than such size as may from time to time be prescribed by the Director. *Mode of repairs:* A cement block of proper size shall be substituted.

(2) Any cement block, out of the ground or displaced from its correct position or buried less than two-thirds of its length and loose. *Mode of repairs:* The cement block shall be replaced or fixed firmly at its correct place.

9. Demarcation of boundary marks on application. — (1) If the holder of or any person interested in, a survey number or a sub-division wishes to have it demarcated and boundary marks constructed thereon, he may apply in writing to the Director.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by fees according to the scale prescribed from time to time in that behalf by the Director.

(3) On receipt of the application, the Director shall cause the survey number or sub-division to be measured by the Inspector, and get the boundary marks fixed thereon in accordance with the provisions of these rules, on the basis of measurements noted in the land records.

(4) The cost of material and labour incurred for fixation of boundary marks shall be paid by the holder of the survey number or sub-divisions.

10. Survey officers to furnish details of boundary marks to Collector. — On the introduction of a survey settlement or survey for the record of rights or of final town planning scheme or improvement scheme or a scheme for the consolidation of holdings under the provision of the Code or of any law for the time being in force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu the Inspector shall furnish to the Collector a map, scheme and statements showing the position and description of the boundary marks erected or laid down by or under the orders of the Director. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to amend these maps in accordance with any subsequent alteration of boundaries in a revision survey or on any other authorised occasion.

11. Programme for repairs of boundary marks and survey marks. — (1) A quinquennial programme for the repairs of the boundary marks and survey marks shall be fixed sufficiently in advance by the Collector, who shall send copies of the programme to the Director. In selecting the villages for the programme, the Collector shall select them by Circles so that each Revenue Inspector will have to be 8 to 10 villages or such number as the Collector may determine in his charge for this work, every year.

(2) In villages where boundary marks are due for repairs in accordance with the programme fixed under sub-rule (1), a general notice shall be given by the Mamlatdar not later than 1st November, stating that the boundary marks and survey marks are due for repairs, intimating what the authorised marks are and asking the holders to take necessary steps to complete the repairs by 30th November next following. The notice shall be pasted in the chavdi and published by beat of drum.

(3) Between 1st December and 31st December, the Revenue Inspector accompanied by the Talathi and as many holders as possible, shall jointly inspect every boundary or survey mark in each survey number in the village and shall prepare a list of defective or missing marks. The Talathi shall thereafter issue individual notices to the holders concerned in Form A, requiring them to carry out the repairs within a period of one month from the date of notice, failing which the repairs would be carried out by Government at the cost of the holders.

(4) After 31st December, the Talathi shall proceed to check about the repairs to the marks actually carried out by the holders as required by the notice under sub-rule (3); and shall strike off from the list of defective and missing marks, all the marks which are duly repaired or constructed. Not later than 1st February, the Talathi shall submit to the Revenue Inspector an amended list of marks which are still to be repaired or constructed, and simultaneously give a notice to the holders of survey numbers of sub-divisions included in the amended list asking them to select a contractor to repair or reconstruct the marks within ten days of the notice. If a contractor is selected, the Talathi shall get the work completed before the 31st March next following.

(5) If no contractor is selected by the holders, the Talathi shall send a report to the Mamlatdar through the Revenue Inspector before the 31st January for taking requisite orders. On receipt of such a report, the Mamlatdar may, after such enquiry as he may consider necessary, order the Talathi to have the marks repaired or constructed either by hired labour or through a contractor to be appointed by the Mamlatdar so as to complete the work before 31st March and recover the cost from the holders concerned.

FORM 'A'

(*See* rule 14)

Notice requiring Holders of Land to repair Boundary Marks/Survey Marks.

From

The Talathi of village,

Taluka

To

.....

...

Whereas the boundary marks/survey marks of your holding detailed below, are defective, you are hereby directed to put them into proper repairs within a period of one month from the date of this notice, failing which the repairs would be carried out by Government at your cost: —

Survey No. (1)	Details of defective or missing boundary/survey marks (2)

Date 19 . Talathi.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Revenue Secretary.

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/II

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968

(9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules: —

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called "the Goa, Daman and Diu Realisation of Land Revenue Rules, 1969".

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definition.** — In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise —

"Chavdi" means, a local village Panchayat Office or other convenient and centrally located public place as the Collector may direct;

"code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

"revenue year" means the year commencing on the 1st day of August";

"Section" means a section of the Code.

3. **Land revenue where and to whom to be paid.** — (1) All payments of land revenue shall be made to the Talathi of the village in which the land in respect of which such revenue is due is situated:

Provided that, with the sanction of the Collector, such payment may, in special cases, be made into a Government treasury within the district to which the payment appertains:

Provided further, that where the Collector declares any village in a taluka to be a centre for the payment of land revenue in respect of such villages as the Collector specifies in that behalf, payment of the land revenue due in the villages so specified to the Talthis of those villages shall be made at the centre so declared.

(2) Any declaration made by the Collector, under sub-rule (1) shall be made known by affixing a copy thereof, in the Chavdi or some other public building in the villages concerned or in such other manner as the Collector may deem expedient.

4. **Dates on which land revenue falls due and is to be paid.** — (1) The land revenue payable on account of a revenue year shall fall due on the first day of that year.

(2) Land Revenue payable for any revenue year shall be paid: —

(i) where the total land revenue payable by a person in respect of the land held by him in a village does not exceed Rs. 20/, in one instalment only on a date not later than the fifteenth day of January falling in that revenue year;

(ii) where the total land revenue payable by a person in respect of the lands held by him in a village exceeds Rs. 20/-, in two equal instalments, the first instalment shall be paid not later than the fifteenth day of January and the second instalment shall be paid not later than the fifteenth day of April falling in that revenue year:

Provided that in any taluka or part thereof where these dates are found unsuitable for payment of land revenue due upon agricultural land, the Collector may with the sanction of the Government fix such other dates as he may deem expedient according to the circumstances of the season and of the villages concerned and the character of the crops generally grown therein and thereupon the land revenue due upon non-agricultural land shall also be paid in such taluka or part thereof on the date so fixed.

5. **Form of notice of demand.** — (1) The notice of demand to be issued under section 124 shall be issued by the Talathi concerned in Form 1.

(2) Separate notices of demand shall be issued against different defaulters.

6. **Form of proclamation and written notice to be issued under section 127.** — The proclamation and written notice to be issued under section 127 shall be in Form 2.

7. **Only portion of holding to be forfeited and the manner of its disposal under section 47.** — (1) Where an arrear of land revenue is due in respect of any holding, the Collector shall forfeit only such portion of such holding as is, in his opinion, required to satisfy the demand on account of the arrear of land revenue.

(2) The Collector shall take possession of a holding forfeited under sub-rule (1) and may lease it to the former occupant or to any other person for a period of one year at a time.

(3) If within three years of the date on which the Collector takes possession of the holding under sub-rule (2), the former occupant thereof applies for restoration of the holding, the Collector may, after the expiry of the lease, if any, given under sub-rule (2) restore the holding to the occupant on his paying to the Government the arrears due from him as land revenue and a penalty equal to three times the assessment. If the former occupant fails to get the holding restored to him within the period aforesaid, the holding shall be sold by the Collector in the manner provided in rules 12 to 16.

8. **Remission of arrears of land revenue in certain cases.** — Where any land forfeited for default in payment of land revenue is not disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section 47, the arrear of land revenue payable by the defaulter shall ordinarily be remitted without having recourse to further compulsory process against him.

9. **Form of warrant of distraint of defaulter's movable property and mode of making such distraint.** — (1) For distraining the defaulter's movable property under section 125, the Collector shall issue a warrant of distraint in Form 3 to an officer not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector (hereinafter referred to in this rule as "the distraining officer").

(2) The distraining officer may distrain the defaulter's movable property by actual seizure and shall keep it in his custody or in the custody of any of his subordinates and shall be responsible for the property seized by him:

Provided that where the movable property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay or where the expenses of keeping it in custody is likely to exceed

its value, the distraining officer shall cause it to be sold at once in accordance with the orders of the Collector:

Provided further that, where the movable property seized consists of live-stock, agricultural implements or other articles which cannot be conveniently removed, the distraining officer may if the property is not caused to be sold under the preceding proviso, leave it at the instance of the defaulter or any other person claiming to be interested in the property, in the village or at the place where it is distrained —

(*i*) in the charge of the defaulter or of the pound-keeper, if any; or

(*ii*) in the charge of the person claiming to be interested in the property or of any other person who in the opinion of the distraining officer, is respectable and is willing to keep the property in his custody;

on such defaulter or pound-keeper or, as the case may be, such person entering into a bond with one or more sureties in an amount not less than the value of the property and giving an undertaking to produce it before the distraining officer when called for.

(3) The distraining officer shall make a list of the property distrained and shall obtain thereto the acknowledgement of the person in whose custody, the property is left, and if possible of the defaulter and of at least one person who in his opinion, is, respectable in attestation of the correctness of the list. If the property distrained includes both live-stock and other articles, a separate list of the live-stock shall be prepared and attested as aforesaid.

(4) Where the live-stock or other movable property is not left in charge of the defaulter, the expenses for feeding and watering the live-stock or for the safe custody of the other movable property, shall be charged at such rate as the Collector may, by general or special order, fix. The expenses so incurred shall be first charge on the sale proceeds of the property.

10. **Provisions of Civil Procedure Code to apply.** — The provisions of rules 46 to 53 of Order XXI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, regarding the attachment of movable property dealt with in those rules shall, as far as may be, apply to the distraint of movable property made under the Code.

11. **Attachment of immovable property.** — (1) The attachment of immovable property under section 128 shall be effected by an order to be issued by the Collector in Form 4 prohibiting the defaulter from transferring or charging the property in any way and prohibiting all other persons from taking any benefit from such transfer or charge.

(2) The order shall be proclaimed by the Mamlatdar at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the property and also on the notice board of the office of the Talathi.

(3) The order shall take effect as against purchasers for value in good faith from the date when a copy thereof is affixed on the property and against all other transferees from the defaulter from the date on which such order is made.

12. **Sales of forfeited, distrained or attached property.**— (1) Sales of forfeited, distrained or attached property shall ordinarily be held in the town or village in which the property is situated.

(2) Proclamations and written notices of such sales shall be issued —

(*a*) in Form 5 in the case of forfeited property;

(*b*) in Form 6 in the case of distrained property;

(*c*) in Form 7 in the case of attached property.

13. **Upset price may be fixed.** — Where any land or other property is sold by public auction, an upset price shall, if the Collector thinks fit, be placed thereon.

14. **Forms of certificates of sales.** — After the sale of the immovable property is confirmed, a certificate of sale shall be issued to the purchaser, —

(*a*) in Form 8 where the property sold is a forfeited property;

(*b*) in Form 9 where the property sold is an attached property.

15. **Delivery of movable property after its sale becomes absolute.** — Where the sale of a movable property becomes absolute under section 140 or 141, the Officer conducting the sale shall —

(*a*) deliver the property to the purchaser if the property was actually seized; and

(*b*) make an order vesting such property in the purchaser in any other case.

16. **Mode of putting purchaser in possession under section 153.** — (1) Where the land sold is in the possession of the defaulter or of some person on his behalf or of some person claiming under a title created by the defaulter after the attachment of the land or after a certificate in respect thereof is granted under rule 14, the officer conducting the sale shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery to be made by putting such purchaser or any person whom the purchaser may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the land, and, if need be, forcibly remove any person, who refuses to vacate the same.

(2) Where such land is in the possession of a tenant or other person entitled to occupy the same, the Officer conducting the sale shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate granted under rule 14 in some conspicuous place on the land and by proclaiming to the person in possession, by beat of drum or other customary mode, that the interest of the defaulter has been transferred to the purchaser.

17. **Procedure for recovering sums recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.** — (1) Where any sum due to any department of Government or a local authority or a co-operative society or any institution established under an enactment is recoverable as an arrear of land revenue from any defaulter, such department, local authority or, as the case may be,

co-operative society may send a requisition in writing for recovering the sum to the Mamlatdar of the taluka in which the defaulter resides or has property.

(2) Such requisition shall contain the following particulars, namely: —

(*a*) Full name and address of the defaulter;

(*b*) The sum to be recovered;

(*c*) The provision of law under which the sum is recoverable as an arrear of land revenue;

(*d*) The process by which the sum may be recovered;

(*e*) The property against which the process may be executed.

(3) On receipt of such requisition, the Mamlatdar shall dispose it of in accordance with the provision of the Code and these rules.

18. Form of warrant to be issued under section 129. — The warrant to be issued under section 129 shall be in Form 10.

19. Form of security to be given under section 131. The security to be given under sub-section (1) of section 131 shall be in Form 11.

FORM 1

(*See* rule 5)

Notice of Demand to a Defaulter

To

... son of ..., resident of ... village, ... taluka, ... district.

You are hereby required to take notice that a sum of Rs. ... is due from you on account of arrears of land revenue as per details given in the sub-joined statement, and that unless it is paid within ... days from the date of the service of this notice compulsory proceedings will be taken against you according to law for the recovery of the dues.

Village	Survey No. and Sub-Division No.	Amount of arrears	Date of service
1	2	3	4

Given under my hand

Date:

Place:

Seal of Office

Designation of the Revenue Officer.

FORM 2

(*See* rule 6)

Form of Proclamation and Written Notice of Forfeiture

Whereas ..., son of ... resident of village ..., taluka ..., district ... has made default in payment of Rs. ... on account of land revenue in respect of his holding bearing Survey No./Hissa No. ... area ... assessment ... of village ... taluka ... and whereas, it is necessary to recover the said amount together with all lawful charges and expenses by forfeiture of the said holding.

Notice is hereby given that on the expiry of (Here insert No. of days not being less than fifteen) days from the date of this notice, the said holding shall be forfeited to the State Government.

the portion of the said holding specified below shall be forfeited to the State Government.

(Here give description of the portion of the holding under declaration of forfeiture).

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Place:

Date:

Seal of Office

Designation of Revenue Officer.

FORM 3

(*See* rule 9)

Warrant of Distraint of Movable Property

To

(Name and office of the person charged with execution of the warrant).

Whereas ... son of ... resident of village ..., taluka ... district ... has made default in payment of Rs. ... on account of land revenue in respect of Survey No./Hissa No. ... demand recoverable as an arrears of land revenue. of village ... taluka ... district ... You are hereby ordered to distrain the movable property of the said ...and unless the total amount due is paid, to hold the same until further orders from this office.

You are further ordered to return this warrant on or before the ... day of ... 19 ... with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or stating why it has not been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Place:

Date:

Seal of Office

Designation of Revenue Officer.

FORM 4

(*See* rule 11)

Order of Attachment of Immovable Property

Whereas ... son of ... resident of ... taluka ... district ... had made default in payment of Rs. ... on account of ... due by him as per details given below:—

(details of demand) ...

It is ordered that the said ... be and is hereby prohibited and restrained, until further orders of this office, from transferring or charging the property specified in the Schedule hereto by sale, gift or otherwise and all persons be and are hereby in like manner prohibited from receiving the same by purchase, gift or otherwise:—

SCHEDULE

(Description of property)

Issued under my hand and seal of this office this ... day of ... 19 .

Office of ...

Seal of Office

Collector.

FORM 5

[*See* rule 12(2)(a)]

Proclamation and Written Notice of Sale of Forfeited Property

Whereas the property specified below has been forfeited for the rccovery of the arrears of land revenue specified in column (5) of the table below due by ... son of ... resident of village ... taluka ... district ...

Notice is hereby given that unless the amounts due be paid to the Talathi of ... before the day herein fixed for the sale, the said property shall be sold free of all encumbrances imposed on it and all grants and contracts made in respect of it, by public auction at ... on the ... day of ... 19 at or about ... o'clock:—

Village	Survey No. and Sub--Division No.	Area	Assessment	Arrears of land revenue due
1	2	3	4	5
		Hectares	Rs.	Rs.

Notes. — (1) Arrears of land revenue due on each survey number of sub-division number must be separately specified in column (5).

(2) If a holding consists of more than one survey number or sub-division number it would be open to the office conducting the sale to sell one or more of such numbers as many be considered necessary to recover the arrears.

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Dated 19 .

Seal of Office

Collector of ...

FORM 6

[*See* rule 12 (2) (b)]

Proclamation and Written Notice of Sale of Distrained Movable Property

Whereas the movable property specified below has been distrained for the recovery of Rs. ... on account of arrears / on account of demand of land revenue / recoverable as an arrears of land revenue ... due by ... son of ..., resident of village ... taluka ... district

Notice is hereby given that unless the amount due be paid to the Talathi of ... before the day herein fixed for the sale, the said property shall be sold by public auction at ... on the day ... 19 , at or about ... o'clock. Any sale so made shall / shall not be subject to confirmation.

Description of movable property	Number of articles
1	2

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Dated 19 .

Seal of Office

Collector of ...

FORM 7

[*See* rule 12 (2) (c)]

Proclamation and Written Notice of Sale of Attached Immovable Property

Whereas the immovable property described below has been attached for the recovery of Rs. ... on account of ... due by ... son of ... resident of ... taluka ... district ...

Notice is hereby given that unless the total amount aforesaid be paid before the day herein fixed for the sale, the said property shall be sold by public auction at ... on the ... day of ... 19 , at or about ... o'clock.

The sale extends only to the right, title and interest of the said defaulter in the said property:—

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

Description	Assessment, if any	Note of any known encumbrances, etc.
1	2	3

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Dated 19 .

Seal of Office

Collector of ...

FORM 8

[*See* rule 14 (a)]

Certificate of Sale of Forfeited Immovable Property

This is to certify that ... son of ... resident of village ... taluka ... district ... has been declared the purchaser of the property specified below at a sale by public auction held on the ... day of ... 19 and that the sale has been duly confirmed by the ... on the ... day of ... 19 .

This sale transferred to the purchaser the property free of all encumbrances imposed on it, and all grants and contracts made in respect of it by any person other than the purchaser:—

Village	Survey No. and Sub-Division No.	Area	Assessment	Name of recorded occupant or owner	Amount for which purchased
1	2	3	4	5	6

Given under my hand and the seal of this office.

Dated 19 .

Seal of Office

Designation of Revenue Officer.

FORM 9

[*See* rule 14 (b)]

Certificate of Sale of Attached Immovable Property.

This is to certify that ... son of ... resident of village ... taluka ... district ... has been declared the purchaser of the immovable property specified below at a sale by public auction held on the ... day of ... 19 ..., and that the sale has been duly confirmed by the ... on the day of ... 19

This sale transferred to the purchaser the right, title and interest of ... son of ... in the said property: —

DETAILS OF PROPERTY

Village	Survey No. and Sub-Division No.	Area	Assessment	Name of recorded occupant or owner	Amount for which purchased
1	2	3	4	5	6

Dated: ... 19

Seal of Office

Designation of Revenue Officer.

FORM 10

(*See* Rule 18)

Form of warrant to be issued by the Collector under section 129

To,

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

Whereas AB of ... was on the ... day of ... 19 ..., ordered by ... to ... (here state the substance of the demand made); and whereas the said AB has neglected to comply with the said order, and it has therefore been directed under the provisions of section 129 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 that he be imprisoned in the civil jail until he obeys the said order, or until he obtains his discharge under the provisions of section 129 or 131 as the case may be, of the said Code; you are hereby required to receive the said AB into jail under your charge and to carry the aforesaid order into execution according to law.

Dated this ... day of ... 19

Seal of Office

(Signature of the Collector)

FORM 11

Form of bond to be required under section 131

Whereas I, ... have been ordered by ... to ... (here state the nature of the demand) and whereas I dispute the right of the said ... to make the said order, I hereby bind myself to file a suit within fifteen days from the date of this bond in the District Court of ... to contest the justice of the demand, and do agree that in the event of a decree being passed against me, I will fulfil the same and will pay all amounts including costs and interests, that may be due by me, or that if I fail to institute a suit as aforesaid, I will, when required, pay the abovementioned amount of ... rupees (or will deliver up the abovementioned papers or property, as the case may be) and in the case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Government the sum of ... rupees.

Dated

(Signature)

Form of security to be subjoined to the bond of the principal

We, ... hereby declare ourselves securities for the abovesaid ... that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform and in case of his making default herein, we hereby bind ourselves to forfeit to the Government the sum of ... rupees.

Dated

(Signature)

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/III

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Procedure of Revenue Officers) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Mode of serving summons.** — (1) Where the person serving a summons serves it by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, he shall require the signature or the attested thumb impression of the person to whom the copy is tendered or delivered to be endorsed in acknowledgement of service on the original summons.

(2) Where a summons is served by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of the usual residence of the person summoned, the person serving the summons shall return the original copy of the summons to the revenue or survey officer by whom it was issued with a report endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has affixed the copy, the circumstances under which he did so and the name and address of the person in whose presence the copy was affixed. The report shall be attested by the person in whose presence the service was effected.

3. **Mode of serving notice on authorised agent.** — (1) Where the authorised agent on whom a notice under the Code is to be served is a legal practitioner, the notice may be served by leaving a copy thereof at his office or at the usual place of his residence, and such service shall be deemed to be as affectual as service on the authorised agent personally.

(2) Where the person on whom a notice is to be served cannot be found and such person has no authorised agent, service may be on any adult member of the family of such person who is residing with him.

Explanation. — For the purpose of this sub-rule, a servant shall not be deemed to be a member of the family of the person on whom the notice is to be served.

(3) Where a notice is served either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof personally to the person

on whom it is to be served or his authorised agent, he shall require the signature or thumb impression of the person to whom the copy is tendered or delivered to be endorsed in acknowledgement of service, on the original notice.

(4) Where a notice is served by affixing a copy thereof at the last known place of residence of the person on whom the notice is to be served, the person serving the notice shall return the original copy of the notice to the officer who issued it, with a report endorsed thereon or annexed thereto stating that he has so affixed the copy, the circumstances under which he did so, the name and address of the person in whose presence the copy was affixed; and where the copy is affixed at the last known place of residence of the person on whom the notice is to be served, the report shall also contain the name and address of the person by whom the house was identified and shall be attested by the person in whose presence the service was made or person by whom the house was identified.

4. **Form of warrant to be issued under section 184.** — The warrant to be issued under section 184 shall be in Form I.

FORM I

(*See* Rule 4)

Form of warrant to be issued by the Collector under section 184

To,

The Officer in Charge of the Civil Jail at ...

Whereas AB of ... has resisted (or obstructed) C.D. certain land in the village of ... in the ... Taluka the land situated at ... and whereas it is necessary, in order to prevent the continuance of such resistance or obstruction to commit the said AB to close custody; you are hereby required under the provisions of section 184 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, to receive the said AB into the jail under your charge and thereto keep him in safe custody for ... days.

Dated this ... day of ... 19

(Signature of Collector)

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/IV

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules: —

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Revenue Surveys and Sub-Divisions of Survey Number) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules unless the context requires otherwise, —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*b*) "Director" means the Director of Settlement and Land Records;

(*c*) "section" means a section of the Code;

3. **Survey number and sub-divisions.** — (1) Every holding not less in area than the minimum fixed under section 59 shall be separately measured, classified, assessed and defined by boundary marks, in the land records as a survey number.

(2) Every holding of which the area is less than such minimum shall be separately measured, classified and assessed and entered in the land records as a sub-division of that survey number in which it is directed to be included; it may also be separately demarcated if the Director so directs, provided that, the Director may require the persons interested in such holdings to pre-pay the costs or such portion of the costs as he thinks fit, of so demarcating the holding.

4. **Record of measurements.** — All measurements shall be recorded in a book or embodied in a plane table map kept in such form as shall be prescribed by the Director for any survey. The said books or maps shall be preserved permanently as a record of the survey.

5. **Test of measurements.** — The original measurements made by the subordinate survey officers employed for the purpose shall be tested by the officers in charge of measuring establishments in such manner and to such extent as the Director shall deem sufficient.

6. **Village maps.** — Village maps shall be prepared under the orders of the Director showing each survey number and its boundary marks and such other details as may be specified by him, subject to general or special orders of the Government at the time of each survey.

7. **Classification of land.** — For the purpose of assessment, all land shall be classed with respect to its productive qualities. The number of classes and their relative value reckoned in paise, shall be fixed under the orders of the Director with reference to the circumstances of the different tracts of the country to which the survey extends and to the nature of the cultivation.

8. **Field-books.** — Every classer shall keep a field-book and record therein the particulars of his classification of each survey number and sub-division and the reasons which led him to place it in the particular class to which in his estimation it should be deemed to belong. Such field-books shall be preserved as permanent records of the survey.

9. **Notice to holders.** — When any classing operations are undertaken, notice shall be given to the holders to enable them to represent defects and point out their own improvements.

10. **Test of classification.** — A test of the original classification made by the subordinate officers employed for this purpose shall be taken by the officers

in charge of classing establishments in such manner and to such extent as may be directed by the Director.

11. **Amalgamation of survey numbers and sub-divisions.** — (1) Any survey number or a sub-division of a survey number may, upon the application of the holder, be amalgamated with any other co-terminous survey number with the sanction of the Director provided that, the following conditions are satisfied, namely: —

(*i*) the total area on amalgamation does not exceed 16 hectares.

(*ii*) all the parcels of land proposed for amalgamation are held by the same holder upon the same tenure;

(*iii*) a common boundary is such that the amalgamation will materially facilitate cultivation:

Provided that, the limits imposed by or under condition (*i*) may be exceeded to such extent as the Director may by general or special order, sanction.

(2) Any sub-division may be amalgamated without prior sanction of the Director with any co-terminous sub-division of the same survey number held by the same holder upon the same tenure.

(3) When such amalgamation is effected, the two or more portions of land shall become one entry in the land records, bearing the same distinguishing number as the first in series of the amalgamated numbers. Any boundary marks placed before such amalgamation shall be removed, and the village map corrected, accordingly.

12. **Application of rules 3 to 11.** — (1) Rules 3 to 11 (both inclusive) shall, unless otherwise directed by the Government, be observed in the conduct of revenue surveys of lands used or which may be used, for the purposes of agriculture.

(2) Matters of detail not provided for in the foregoing rules shall be determined in each survey in accordance with such general or special orders as the Director, acting under the general control of the Government, may, from time to time, issue.

13. **Non-agricultural land not to be classified in accordance with foregoing rules.** — (1) Land of any of the kinds specified in sub-rule (2) shall be measured and mapped in accordance with rule 3 to 6 (both inclusive) but shall not be classified in accordance with rules 7 to 10.

(2) The lands referred to in sub-rule (1) are the following: —

(*a*) occupied lands, which are situated within an area in which a survey under rules 3 to 6 and 11 is in progress and which are used for any non-agricultural purpose;

(*b*) unoccupied lands, situated within any such area, which are deemed to be likely to be more in demand for building or industrial purposes than for agriculture; and

(*c*) all lands to which a survey is extended under section 65.

14. **Maintenance of records.** — (1) For all the lands which have in the past been surveyed or assessed or which shall be hereafter surveyed or settled under the provisions of the Code and these rules, it shall be the duty of the Director —

(*a*) to cause to be corrected any arithmetical or clerical error, whenever discovered;

(*b*) to cause to be incorporated punctually in the land records, all changes in boundaries, areas, tenures and assessments either of survey numbers or of their sub-divisions which are made under orders of any competent authority under the Code and these rules or any other law:

Provided that, where the assessment of any survey number has been fixed by a declaration under section 75, such assessment shall not be increased upon the discovery of any mistake in classification, until the term of such declaration expires.

(2) Detailed instructions and forms shall be drawn up and maintained by the Director, subject to the orders and approval of the Government from time to time for the proper carrying out of this rule.

15. **Sub-division of survey numbers.** — (1) Before field operations for division of a survey number into a sub-division are commenced a general notice shall be issued by the Mamlatdar and pasted in the village chavdi and proclaimed by beat of drum stating that the sub-divisions of survey numbers in the village are about to be measured according as they have been divided by the holders.

(2) Individual notices at least 10 days in advance shall be served by the Talathi upon the holders specifying the numbers or parts of numbers which are to be measured and the date on which the measurement operations would commence and warning the holders to be present on the field on the date so notified.

16. **Boundaries to be laid down.** — (1) When there is no dispute, the survey officer shall, after recording to that effect, lay down the boundary of each sub-division according to the statement made by the holders.

(2) Where there is any dispute, the boundary to which it relates shall be measured and mapped in accordance with the claims of both the disputants, and the dispute entered in the register of disputed cases. After the dispute has been settled under the provisions of the Code and rules made thereunder, the map shall be corrected accordingly, and the areas finally entered into the land records.

17. **Fees.** — The fees to be recovered for making sub-divisions in cases to which clause (b) of section 101 applies shall, be such as will cover the entire cost of measuring, assessing and mapping the sub-division; and such fees shall be assessed by the Director.

18. **Assessment.** — The proportionate assessment of sub-divisions to the land revenue settled upon the survey number shall be calculated according to the area and relative soil classification of the various sub-divisions. Detailed instructions shall be prescribed by the Director, subject to the approval of the Government, and may provide for the rounding off of fractions of ten paise.

19. Formation of sub-division of alluvial land. — Alluvial land lawfully occupied by a person other than the holder of the adjoining land shall be formed into a sub-division and included in the adjoining survey number.

20. Entry of survey numbers and sub-divisions in records. — The area and assessment of land surveyed and assessed to land revenue under the provisions of Chapters V, VI and VII of the Code, shall be recorded and maintained: —

(a) in the case of survey numbers, in Form A if the land is used for an agricultural purpose and in Form B, if it is used for a purpose other than agriculture; and

(b) in the case of sub-division of survey numbers in Form C.

FORM "A".

(See rule 20)

Village Taluka Year 19.....

Land Register, Standard Rates per acre		Dry Crop	Garden	Rice	Other	Village	Year of Introduction, Expiry of Settlement, Survey Group II. Date of Instalment.

Survey No.	Tenure	Total Area	*Deduct* Unculturable, Unassessed and Unavailable for Cultivation		Agricultural Assessment	Details of Cultivable land					
						Garden			Dry-Crop		
			Kind	Area		Kind	Area	Assessment	Kind	Area	Assessment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				Ha.	Rs. P.		Ha.	Rs. P.		Ha.	Rs. P.

and Assessment						Details of Water Share included in (12), (15) and (18)		Public Rights of Way and Easements	Particulars Alterations	Orders sanctioning Changes	Remarks
Rice			Others								
Kind	Area	Assessment	Kind	Area	Assessment	Kind	Amount				
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
	Ha.	Rs. P.		Ha.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.				

ABSTRACT

	Area	Assessment
	Ha.	Rs. P.
A. Land for Cultivation —		
I. Assessed —		
(*a*) Occupied — (*i*) Ordinary Tenure		
(*ii*) Restricted Tenure		
(*b*) Unoccupied		
(*c*) Land free or reduced by Special Agreement		
(*d*) Inam (of which in N. A. use Ha.)		
Total Assessed ...		
II. (*a*) Unassessed		
(*b*) Unassessed and assigned for Special Use (e. g., agricultural farm, rice breeding centre, etc.)		
Total — A ...		
B. Land not available for cultivation —		
I. Uncultivable — —		
(*a*) Pot kharab		
(*b*) Rivers and Nalas		
Total ...		
II. Assigned for public and special uses—		
(*a*) Forest (wood and plots — Ha.)		
(*b*) Kuran		
(*c*) Free-pasture, cattle-stand ...		
(*d*) Village site		
(*e*) Tank		
(*f*) Burial ground		
(*g*) Railways		
(*h*) Pot Kharab assigned for roads, water courses, etc.		
(*i*) Roads and Paths		
(*j*) Cantonment lands (military camp, shooting range, etc.) ...		
(*k*) School		
(*l*) Dharmashalas		
Total ...		
III. Leased out or granted (on conversion of use) of S. N. for N. A. uses —		
(*a*) Bungalows and other human residences		
(*b*) Factories, Mills and Industrial buildings		
(*c*) Brick-fields, Timber yards, etc., (not built on)		
(*d*) Play-grounds, etc.		
(*e*) Salt-pans		
(*f*) School		
(*g*) Dharmashalas		
Total ...		
Total — B		
Grand Total of Village		

Examined (date)

(Signed)

Aval karkun

(Signed)

Mamlatdar

Date (Signed)

Talathi.

FORM "B"

(See rule 20)

Register of N. A. Occupancies

Name of Village Taluka

Serial No.	Description of Land	Area	Nature and terms of the grant	Amount of occupancy price, if any	Annual Revenue	Period for which revenue is fixed —		Authority	Name of the first lessee or Grantee	Remarks (each entry should be signed by Mamlatdar)
						From	To			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)

FORM "C"

Register of Area and Assessment of Sub-Division for use

in Village Taluka District

Serial No.	Survey No.	Sub-Division No. Falni No.	Total area	Pot Kharab or unarable	Arable	Assessment	Sub-Division No.	No. of Sub-Division and Falni of which the Sub-Division is composed	Total area	Pot Kharab or unarable	Arable	Provisional Assessment	Total Assessment of the Sub-Division	Name of the occupant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/V

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (City Survey) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context otherwise, requires: —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968:

(*b*) "Director" means the Director of Settlement and Land Records;

(*c*) "Form" means a Form appended to these rules;

(*d*) "Inspector" means tse Inspector of Surveys and Land Records;

(*e*) "section" means a section of the Code;

3. **Collector to issue notice of survey.** — Where a survey of lands in any village, town or city as directed to be made by the Government under section 65 the Collector shall cause to be issued in Form 'A' a general notice to the inhabitants of such village, town or city informing them about the introduction of the survey and calling upon the house owners, mortgagees, absentee owners and other persons having interest in the lands to be surveyed to give all information to the survey officers appointed for the purpose and to ensure that their lands are measured and rights recorded correctly.

4. **Survey officer and his staff.** — Subject to the control of such officer as may be designated by the Government in this behalf, a survey officer not below the rank of an Inspector shall be in charge of the survey operations. In conducting the survey operations, the survey officer shall be assisted by such staff of the Land Survey Department, as such officer designated by the Government may appoint.

5. **Survey operations.** — Operations connected with any survey shall be carried out by the staff referred to in rule 4 as provided in that rule in such manner as the Director may, from time to time, direct. The operations so carried out shall be recorded in maps drawn to a scale as may from time to time be laid down by the Director. The staff shall also record information in respect of particulars of the property and names of the holders thereof and enter it in columns 1 to 4 of the inquiry register in Form 'B'. The maps and the register so prepared shall then be forwarded for the purposes of rule 6 to the Inquiry Officer who shall be a Survey Officer not below the rank of an Inspector or a Mamlatdar appointed by the Government or as the case may be, the Director.

6. **Procedure of enquiry.** — (1) It shall be the duty of the Inquiry Officer to determine, for each parcel of land situated within the limits of the area under survey, who is entitled to be confirmed in possession of each such parcel of land, what possessions constitute encroachments, easements or licences and what lands vest in a local authority or Government and, in case of land adjudged to be in the legitimate possession of a private individual or body, its tenure and liability to pay land revenue.

(2) For purposes of determining the right, title and interest of individuals and bodies in respect of lands under survey under sub-rule (1), the Inquiry Officer shall hold an enquiry under section 14 of the Code or section 85 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Municipalities Act, 1968. The maps and registers referred to in rule 5 shall be corrected in accordance with the decision of the Inquiry Officer or, where an appeal is filed or a civil suit instituted, in accordance with the final order passed in appeal or civil suit.

(3) The Inquiry Officer shall send a list of unoccupied vacant plots of waste land which are not claimed by any person to the Collector. The Collector shall, on receipt of such list, cause a public notice in Form 'C' to be affixed on each such plot requiring any person desiring to claim any interest in the plots to appeal before the Inquiry Officer within the period specified in the notice with documentary evidence of title to the plot.

If any claim is made in relation to such plot, the Inquiry Officer shall proceed to determine it in accordance with sub-rule (2). If no claim is made within the period aforesaid, the plot shall be entered as land vesting in the Central Government.

7. **Property Card Register.** — The final results of the enquiry shall be recorded for each parcel of land separately in a card in Form 'D' to be called "Property Card Register".

8. **Survey fees.** — (1) The survey fees payable under section 66 shall ordinarily be so fixed by the Collector that the total sum payable in respect of the site under survey shall cover the cost of the survey and preparation of the Property Card Register thereof.

(2) In fixing the fees for each building site or any portion thereof held separately, the Collector shall have regard to the provision of sub-rule (1) and to the position, value and area of such building site or portion thereof.

9. **Form of Sanad to be issued under section 67.** — The Sanad to be issued under section 67 to every holder of building site shall be in Form E.

10. **Fee for supply of duplicate copy of sanad.** — If any holder applies for a copy of the **sanad** under section 67 a copy of such **sanad** may be supplied to him on payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee.

FORM 'A'

(See rule 3)

PUBLIC NOTICE

All inhabitants of the village, town/city of ... are hereby informed that the Government has, by its Order No. , dated directed under section 65 of the G.D.&D. Land Revenue Code, 1968, the survey of lands (other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only) within the site of the said village, town/city. Accordingly, the survey officer will start work from*

All house-owners in the said village/town/city are hereby informed that they should be present on the date which will hereafter be fixed by the survey officer for the measurement of their houses and other property and should give all possible information to the survey officer to enable him to measure their properties correctly.

Mortgagors, mortgagees, absentee owners and other persons having interest in the lands to be surveyed should take steps to see that their rights are recorded correctly. After the survey, *sanad* will be given by which rights over property in land will be permanently fixed.

Sometimes, the measurers will have to enter the houses for internal measurements. Notice of this will be given before hand. No house will be entered unnecessarily.

†The cost incurred, if any, for employing hired labour for measurement or classification of the lands to which the survey extends or for objects incidental to the survey shall be recoverable from the land holders as revenue demand. If the holders render more assistance, the survey work will be expedited and the cost of survey will be less.

Dated: Collector of ...

* Here state the date.

† To be deleted in cases where the village to be surveyed has a population of less than 2,000.

FORM 'B'

(*See* rule 5)

INQUIRY-REGISTER

City Suvey ...

Peth or Ward ... Tikka or Sheet No. ...

Serial No. or Chalta No.	Old City Survey, Municipal or Village Panchayat or Survey and Sub-Division or Plot No.	Area.	Supposed name of holders (a) as in Municipal Records or otherwise and other interested or claiming parties (b), (c), (d) etc.	Date of service of notice (a) upon the occupant etc. (b) upon the property issued under rule 2(1) of the G. D. & D. Land Revenue (Inquiry into Title of Land) Rules, 1969	Who of (a), (b) (c) etc. in column 4 were present	Is the plan prepared and measurements taken by the Surveyor accepted by the party confirmed or corrected by Inquiry Officer	Final City Survey No.	Classification under rule 8(2) for survey fee	Amount of survey fee fixed by the Collector	Receipt No. for fees paid	Tenure and rent or assessment with date on which it is due for revision	Decisions in respect of name of holder, mortgagee in possession, lessee or encumbrance-holder and attached easements	Reference to the file of proceedings when contested	Date of service of decision under rule 2(3) of the G. D. & D. Land Revenue (Inquiry into Title of Land) Rules, 1969	Appeal Order, if any	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

FORM 'C'

[*See* rule 6(3)]

PUBLIC NOTICE

(to be affixed on open land).

The plot of waste land described below is claimed by the Central Government. If any person has a right of ownership or any other right over it, he should appear with any documentary or other evidence which he may possess regarding his right over the said land, before the survey officer at his office situated in within ten days from the date of this notice. If no person having right of ownership or any other right over the land appears before the survey officer at his office within the said period, the said land will be treated as Government property.

Dated: — Collector.

Description of land.

Street House No.

(in the Municipal Register) or otherwise, known as the boundaries of which are as under: —

To the North To the East

To the South To the West

FORM 'D'

(*See* rule 7)

PROPERTY CARD REGISTER

Survey No.	Area	Tenure	Particulars of assessment or rent paid to Government and when due for revision

Easements: —

Holder in origin of the title (so far as traced).

Lessee —

Other encumbrances —

Other remarks:

Date	Transaction	Volume No.	New Holder (H) Lessee (L) or Encumbrances (E)	Attestation

FORM 'E'

(*See* rule 9)

Form of Sanad for building sites

(The Asoka Capital Motif)

The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu

To

WHEREAS the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu with a view to the settlement of the land revenue, and the record and preservation of priprietory and other rights connected, with the soil, has under the provisions of the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, directed a survey of the land within the of and ordered the necessary inquiries connected therewith to be made, this sanad is issued under section 67 of the said Code to the effect that. —

There is a certain plot of ground occupied by you in the Division of the of Register No. in the map marked sheet , No. and facing towards the road leading from to containing about square metres and of the following shape and about the following dimensions: —

You are hereby confirmed in the said occupancy exempt from all land revenue (or subject to the payment of Rs. per annum of the land revenue).

The terms of your tenure are such that your occupancy is both transferable and heritable, and will be continued by the Central Government, without any objection or question as to title to whosoever shall from time to time be its lawful holder (subject only to the condition of the payment annually of the above land revenue according to the provision of the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 or of any other law for the time being in force, and to the liability to have the said rate of assessment revised at the expiration of a term of years reckoned from the and thereafter at successsive periods of years in perpetuity, and to the necessity for compliance with the provisions of the law from time to time in force as to the time and manner of payment of the said assessment, and to the liability of forfeiture of the said occupancy and of all rights and interests connected therewith in case of your failure to pay the said assessment as required by law).

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/VI

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968

(9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — These rules may be called the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Revenue Inspectors (Duties and Functions) Rules, 1969.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

(*a*) "Chavdi" means a local village Panchayat Office or other convenient and centrally located public place as the Collector may direct;

(*b*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*c*) "crop register", "crop-statement", "diary", "field-book", "ledger" or "village ledger", "live-stock return", "map", "receipt book", "register", "village atlas", "statistical return" and "quinquennial register" means a crop register, crop statement, diary, field book, ledger or village ledger, live-stock return, map, receipt-book, register, village atlas, statistical return or, as the case may be, quinquennial register prescribed for a village under rules made under the provisions of the Code or as the case may be, under general or special orders of the Government;

(*d*) "fair price shop" means any shop which the Government may declare to be a fair price shop;

(*e*) "Gaothan or Village Site" means the lands included within the site of a village, town or city as determined by Section 64;

(*f*) "Pot Kharab" means barren or uncultivable land included in a survey number and includes any land comprised in a survey number which from any reason is held not to be likely to be brought under cultivation.

Note. — (This is taken from Gupte's Land Revenue Code).

3. **General duties of Revenue Inspectors.** — (1) Subject to the orders of the Mamlatdar, every Revenue Inspector shall be responsible for the supervision of the revenue administration and the land records of every village in his circle. He shall, from time to time in each year, inspect every village in his jurisdiction, get himself acquainted with the qualifications and conduct of the village officers and the state of crops and the conditions of the people in such village and report promptly to the Mamlatdar, any matter requiring orders of superior officers and shall see that the orders passed by such officers are properly and expeditiously implemented.

(2) In particular, the Revenue Inspector shall —

(*a*) inspect the works for which loans have been granted to the villagers under the provisions of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 or the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, to ascertain —

(*i*) that the *tagai* advances have been duly recorded in the Record of Rights;

(*ii*) that they have been spent for the purposes for which they were given, and

(*iii*) that the conditions attached to the grant of such advances are properly observed by the persons concerned;

(*b*) inquire into the collection of Government revenue, ascertain the reason why such reveue is in arrears, examine the *Talathi's* balance and ascertain that remittances to the treasury are duly made;

(*c*) test a reasonable number of receipts in respect of land revenue paid and other dues by oral examination of the persons concerned, and by comparison with the ledger; and, where any corrections are made by them in the receipt books, initial against such corrections, and record a note at the rent of a village ledger stating by their numbers which accounts have been verified;

(*d*) examine the diary of the Talathi, make remarks in the column provided for the purpose and note them briefly in his own diary;

(*e*) assist in the preparation of paise valuation of crops of every village in his circle; and satisfy himself that due publicity has been given to orders regarding suspension or remission of land revenue;

(*f*) during the period commencing from 1st July and ending on 30th September, compile taluka statistical return and do such office works as the Mamlatdar may direct;

(*g*) inquire whether a tenant actually cultivating land is the same as entered in the Record of Rights, and whether all cases of discrepancies, if any, are duly reported to the Mamlatdar;

(*h*) check whether landlords issue receipts as required by the provisions in the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 and verify whether any landlord recovers rent in excess, or in the form of labour or service in contravention of the provisions of such law, and whether all such cases are reported to the Mamlatdar for action;

(*i*) check building operations to see whether any law for the prevention of ribbon development has been contravened and if so, see what further steps have been taken;

(*j*) verify periodically, the non-agricultural plots, the plots in the *gaothan* leased or granted, the lands given out on special terms and the lands vesting in the Village Panchayat with a view to detecting encroachments and breaches of such terms;

(*k*) check whether the conditions attached to grants of lands on impartible or inalienable tenure are properly observed by the grantees;

(*l*) perform as many crop cutting experiments as required for the purpose of fixing paise valuation of crops and assessing the rents under the relevant tenancy law;

(*m*) check whether the register showing cases of discrepancy in maps, village atlas, and the Record of Rights as compared to the actual state of things in the holding, which require regularisation is maintained up-to-date;

(*n*) when no special staff for the purpose has appointed, verify the food stocks in Government godowns in his circle, by taking a percentage check of bags of each kind of grain, and inspect fair price shops; and

(*o*) check the list of survey numbers situated on the banks of rivers and *nallas,* which are subject to alluvial and diluvial changes.

4. **Duties of Revenue Inspectors in times of scarcity.** — Every Revenue Inspector shall watch every season for detecting the signs of impending scarcity and be ready to report, whenever called upon, the crop condition of his circles. On receipt of information that the crops of any village are adversely affected by the unfavourable nature of the season, or excessive or insufficient rainfall or any other reason, he shall forthwith visit that village and make requisite enquiries and observations and report the result of such observations to the Mamlatdar. Whenever any scarcity or conditions akin to scarcity are reported, the Revenue Inspector shall perform such functions relating to relief measures as may be entrusted to him by the Government or by his superior officers.

5. **Revenue Inspector to intimate his tour programme.** — Except during the period commencing on the 1st day of June and ending on the 15th day of September, every Revenue Inspector shall send every Saturday to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records and the Mamlatdar, a postcard showing the villages in which he expects to be working on each day of the following fortnight.

6. **Touring.** — Revenue Inspector shall ordinarily tour for twenty days in a month during the fair season (i.e., the period commencing on the 1st day of October and ending on the 31st day of May) and for not less than thirty days in the aggregate during the period commencing on the 1st day of June and ending on the 30th day of September. He shall make at least fifteen night halts outside his circle headquarters in each month during the fair season. If for any reason, he is prevented from attaining this standard in any month, he shall make up the deficiency in the month following.

7. **Diary of Revenue Inspector.** — Every Revenue Inspector shall submit in such form as may be determined in that behalf by the Government, a diary monthly to the Mamlatdar who shall forward it with remarks through the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records to the Sub-Divisional Offficer by whom it shall be returned also through the Mamlatdar. The Revenue Inspector shall not ask for orders on any point in the diary but shall make a separate report in the matter after making a note in the diary about the circumstances under which such report is made. An office copy of the diary containing copies of all remarks made by the superior officers shall be kept by the Revenue Inspector in his office. This entry of remarks shall be invariably made before finally returning the diary for record to the Mamlatdar. The office copy of the diary shall be produced for perusal of any superior officer on his visit of inspection.

8. **Inward and outward register.** — Every Revenue Inspector shall keep a single register for inward and outward correspondence in special form prescribed by the Collector for the purpose, the pages of which shall be stamped and numbered at the taluka on the 1st of August.

9. **Revenue Inspector to reside in their respective Circles.**—Every Revenue Inspector shall reside in his respective circle in a village fixed by the Collector.

10. **Report about unauthorised diversion of land.** — Every Revenue Inspector shall be responsible for detecting and reporting to the Mamlatdar, every case of conversion of use of land from the purpose for which it was assessed to another. The report shall be accompanied by a sketch map showing the extent of the land, the use whereof is so converted, its assessment and proposals regarding its reassessment on the basis of prescribed rates and other factors governing the re-assessment.

11. **Inspection of sub-divisions.** — The Revenue Inspector shall inspect the register showing the newly formed sub-divisions and amalgamated sub-divisions and report to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records through the Mamlatdar every year, information about the number of sub-divisions to be measured through Mamlatdar.

12. **Duties of Revenue Inspector while on inspection.** — Whenever a Revenue Inspector visits a village for inspection, he shall select survey numbers of both cultivated and waste lands in different parts of the village for inspection in such manner as to cover within one year all varieties of crops grown in the village. In every five years, each survey number shall be inspected at least once, in order to avoid the recurrence of errors and misunderstanding on the part of the *Talathi* and to ensure that the *Talathi* shall really inspect the survey number. The Revenue Inspector shall inspect holdings to test the recording of sub-division () *hissas* and tenancies, the entry of fruit trees, and other valuable trees and details of irrigation works in the record of rights and crop statement entries of areas under crops in the crop statement and the maintenance of village map.

13. **Correction of crop statements.** — The Revenue Inspector shall correct any errors in the crop statements by bracketing the error and inserting the correct entries by interlineations or side notes or by inserting entirely fresh entries, and authenticate such interlineations, side notes or, as the case may be, fresh notes by his signature. Where there is evidence to prove that the *Talathi* has inspected any survey number without actually visiting it at all, the Revenue Inspector shall take a written explanation from the *Talathi* and submit it with his remarks thereon, to the Mamlatdar for orders or for information.

14. **Inspection when Talathi has failed to fill in crop statement.** — Where the Revenue Inspector finds at the time of his visit to a village that the *Talathi* of the village has not duly filled in the crop statement, he shall record that fact in his diary with the substance of the *Talathi's* explanation and shall inspect any selected survey numbers with the *Talathi,* who shall record the result of the inspection in the crop statement.

15. **Crop statement, etc., to be kept in Chavdi.** — The Revenue Inspector shall ensure that crop statement and forms of all other land records and maps prescribed for a village under section 104 of the Code are kept in the *Chavdi.*

16. **Registration of double crops and crop mixtures.** — The Revenue Inspector shall give careful attention to the correct registration of double crops and crop mixtures. Where two crops, one after the other, are sown and reaped in the same area in the

same year, each shall be credited with such full area. Where on account of the failure of the crop sown first, a second crop is sown, such second crop only shall be registered. In crop mixtures of all kinds, the area should be apportioned between each ingredient with as great an accuracy as possible.

17. **Registration of fallow and other lands.** — The Revenue Inspector shall, —

(*i*) verify whether any land is lying uncultivated for two or more consecutive years through the default of the landlord or the tenant and report such cases to the Mamlatdar.

(*ii*) cause to be registered in the crop register, all lands which have been actually sown; irrespective of whether there is a yield of crops or not, and all fallow lands and the areas thereof:

Provided that, no such registration shall be necessary —

(*a*) in the case of dry crop lands, if the area is not more than one hundred square metres;

(*b*) in the case of garden land, if the area is not more than twenty five square metres; and

(*c*) in the case of crops sown in *Potkharab* lands:

Provided further that, whether on account of the failure of any variety of crop sown in any land fresh sowing of another variety of crop has been made, in that land, the crop which is sown afresh shall be registered in the crop register.

18. **Inspection of lands.** — The Revenue Inspector shall detect encroachments and unauthorised occupation of any land which is the property of the Central Government and shall inspect all waste lands disposed of in accordance with the rules regulating the disposal of waste lands with a view to verifying whether they are brought under cultivation and whether the conditions subject to which they were granted have been fulfilled by the grantee. Where in any case, the Revenue Inspector detects encroachment on any lands which are the property of the Central Government or detects unauthorised cultivation; he shall report the matter to the Mamlatdar for necessary action.

19. **Inspection of boundary and survey marks.** — It shall be the duty of the Revenue Inspector to inspect the boundary and survey marks (not being those under the control of the Forests Department).

20. **Repairs to boundary and survey marks.** — The repairs to boundary and survey marks for which the Government is responsible shall be made by the Revenue Inspector at Government cost.

21. **Report to Inspector of Surveys and Land Records in certain cases.** — When the Revenue Inspector cannot fix a boundary or survey mark without the field book, or if he is in doubt as to how to deal with any case, he shall report the matter to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records for orders.

22. **Inspection of live-stock returns.** — (1) The Revenue Inspector shall check the entries in the live-stock return prepared by the *Talathi* as hereinafter provided, namely: —

(*i*) In villages having less than five hundred population.	All entries.
(ii) In villages having more than five hundred but less than one thousand population.	Half the total number of entries.
(iii) In villages having more than one thousand population.	One-fourth of the total number of entries.

Checking shall be made by house-to-house visitation, supplemented by inquiry from the residents in the villages concerned and by frequent references to the previous returns. Where all the entries are not checked, the entries not checked during any visit to the village shall be selected for checking in the subsequent visits to that village. The Revenue Inspector shall note in his diary, the serial number of the first and the last of the entries checked.

(2) The Revenue Inspector shall show in his diary, the number of entries checked, the number of entries found incorrect and the number and kind of errors detected. Whenever any errors are to be corrected, he shall do so in red ink in the manner laid down in rule 13. Where any gross carelessness is noticed, he shall take the *Talathi's* explanation and forward it to the Mamlatdar for orders.

(3) The Revenue Inspector shall take note of the increase or decrease in the figures of the census of live-stock of different kinds and shall inquire into the causes thereof and record the explanation given therefor by the *Talathi*.

23. **Recording sources of water supply.** — The Revenue Inspector shall cause to be indicated, by appropriate symbols, in the village map prepared in accordance with section 104 of the Code, all wells, *bandharas* and tanks in the holdings and report the matter to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records.

24. **Inspection of sources of water supply.** — The Revenue Inspector shall frequently check quinquennial register of water supply maintained by the *Talathi* and visit wells and other sources of water supply in the *gaothan* and wells, tanks and *bandharas* in holdings for testing the said register. If the entry in the register is found to be correct, the Revenue Inspector shall initial against it and if the entry is not correct, he shall correct it in red ink.

25. **Revenue Inspector to perform functions entrusted to them by Collector.** — Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Revenue Inspector shall, subject to orders of the Government, perform such other functions relating to the revenue and general administration of the district for which the Collector is responsible as may be entrusted to them by the Collector and shall carry out such special and general directions as may be given by the Collector in that behalf.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/VII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Conversion of use of land and non-agricultural Assessment) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*b*) "section" means a section of the Code;

3. **Form of application for permission to convert use of land.** — Every application for permission for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another as provided in section 32 shall be made in the form in Schedule I to the Collector. Where different portions of land included in the same survey number are to be converted for use for different non-agricultural purposes, the same should be clearly and separately shown in the form.

4. **Conditions on which permission may be granted.** — (1) Permission to convert the use of agricultural land for any non-agricultural purpose, or to change the use of land from one non-agricultural purpose to another non-agricultural purpose may be granted by the Collector after consulting the Town and Country Planning Department and subject to the following among other conditions, that is to say —

(*a*) the grant of permission shall be subject to the provisions of the Code and Rules made thereunder;

(*b*) the land shall not be used for a purpose other than that for which permission is granted;

(*c*) the applicant shall commence the non-agricultural use applied for within one year from the date of the order made by the Collector in that behalf, failing which, unless the said period is extended by the Collector from time to time, the permission granted shall be deemed to have lapsed;

(*d*) the applicant shall be liable to pay such altered assessment as may be determined with reference to the altered use under section 84 or as the case may be, section 88;

(*e*) where permission is granted for the construction of a structure to be used for any non-agricultural purpose such structure shall, if it is within the jurisdiction of a Municipal Council, be constructed in accordance with the plan approved by the Municipal Council in that behalf, and if it is situated outside such jurisdiction, be constructed in accordance with the plans approved by the concerned village panchayat;

(*f*) any other reasonable conditions which the Collector may deem fit to impose, regard being had to the sanctioned use of the land:

(2) Such conditions shall be embodied in the sanad.

5. **Conditions where permission is deemed to have been granted.** — In cases where permission for change of use of land is deemed to have been granted under sub-section (3) of section 32, such permission shall be subject to the conditions provided in rule 4.

6. **Penalty for failure to intimate commencement of non-agricultural use.** — Subject to the maximum amount of penalty of Rs. 500 prescribed by sub-section (5) of section 32, the penalty for failure to inform the date on which the change of user of land commenced as required by sub-section (4) of that section shall, if the land is used for a residential purpose, be such amount as is not less than an amount equal to two times the non-agricultural assessment of the land for the period of default; and if the land is used for any other non-agricultural purpose, be such amount as is not less than three times the non-agricultural assessment for the period aforesaid, as the Collector may in each case deem fit to impose.

7. **Grant of sanad.** — Where land is permitted to be used for non-agricultural purpose, then subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force a sanad shall be granted to the holder thereof in the form in Schedule II.

8. **Penalties for unauthorised non-agricultural use.** — If any land is used unauthorisedly in contravention of the provisions of section 32, unless the Collector takes action under the next succeeding rule or under rule 10, it shall be lawful for the Collector to require the holder thereof or any person claiming through or under him to stop such unauthorised use, pay the non-agricultural assessment on the land with reference to the altered use for the entire period of such unauthorised use, and such fine not more than eighty times the non-agricultural assessment on the land leviable with reference to the unauthorised altered use under the provisions of the Code, as he may fix.

9. **Regularisation of unauthorised use.** — Where any land is used unauthorisedly in contravention of the provisions of section 32, and the Collector is satisfied that had the holder applied for necessary permission under that section, his application would not have ordinarily been rejected on any of the grounds specified in clause (*c*) of sub-section (2) of section 32, the Collector, may, if the holder so desires, and after consulting the Town and Country Planning Department, instead of taking action under rule 8, regularise such unauthorised non-agricultural use, subject to the following terms and conditions, namely: —

(i) that the holder shall pay non-agricultural assessment on the land with reference to the altered use, since the commencement of that use;

(ii) that the holder shall pay such fine not exceeeding forty times the non-agricultural assessment on the land with reference to the altered use, as the Collector may fix;

(iii) that the holder shall abide by the conditions specified in rule 4 so far as they are applicable, and such other conditions as the Collector may deem fit to impose.

10. **Continuance of offending unauthorised constructions.** — Where the unauthorised non-agricultural use cannot be regularised under rule 9, and the Collector is satisfied that the demolition of the offending unauthorised construction is likely to cause heavy damage and serious inconvenience and hardship, he may, if the holder so desires and in consultation with the Town and Country Planning Department, allow such construction to stand, with the sanction of the Government, subject to conditions (*i*) and (*iii*) in the preceding rule, and the additional conditions —

(*a*) that the holder shall pay a composition fee not less than fifty per cent. of the cost incurred on the offending unauthorised construction or forty times the non-agricultural assessment payable on the land with reference to the altered use, whichever is greater;

(*b*) that the holder shall agree in writing to demolish the offending unauthorised construction without claiming compensation if after reasonable period thereafter, he is asked to do so by the Collector, in the public interest; failing which the Collector shall do so at the holder's risk and costs.

11. **On regularisation sanad to be granted.** — When any unauthorised non-agricultural use is permitted to be continued under rule 9 or 10, a sanad in the form in Schedule III shall be granted to the holder.

12. **Non-agricultural Assessment.** — Where land assessed to agriculture is used for non-agricultural purposes or *vice versa* or being assessed to one non-agricultural purpose is used for another non-agricultural purpose, the assessment fixed upon the land so used shall be altered under sub-section (2) of section 51 of the Code, and such alteration shall be made by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of the Code and these rules.

13. **Maintenance of statistics of sales, etc.** — The Collector shall maintain a record of all registered sales and leases, and of awards under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of non-agricultural lands in different blocks in an urban area in the forms in Schedules IV, V and VI respectively.

14. **Full market value how determined.** — (1) The full market value of non-agricultural lands in an urban area in a block shall be estimated on the basis of sales, leases and awards under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which have taken place or declared, as the case may be, in that block during the period of fifteen years immediately preceding the year in which the standard rate of non-agricultural assessment of lands in that block is to be fixed, in accordance with the following principles, that is to say —

(*a*) in the case of a sale of an open plot not assessed to land revenue, the amount of sale price thereof, shall be the full market value thereof;

(*b*) in the case of a sale of an open plot assessed to land revenue, the amount equal to the sale price and sixteen times the assessment shall be the full market value;

(*c*) in the case of a sale of a plot with superstructure, where such plot is not assessed to land revenue or rent, an amount equal to the difference between the amount of the sale price thereof and amount of the market value of only the superstructure on the date of the sale shall be the full market value;

(*d*) in the case of sale of a plot with a superstructure where such plot is assessed to land revenue, an amount equal to the difference between the amount of the sale price thereof and amount of the assessment multiplied by sixteen on the one hand and amount of the market value of the superstructure on the date of the sale on the other shall be the full market value;

(*e*) in the case of a long term lease or assignment of a long term lease of an open plot for a premium with a reservation of ground rent, an amount equal to the premium and sixteen times the ground rent reserved shall be the full market value;

(*f*) in the case of a long term lease or assignment of a long term lease of an open plot without payment of premium, an amount equal to sixteen times the amount of rent reserved shall be the full market value;

(*g*) in the case of a long term lease or assignment of a long term lease without payment of premium of a plot with superstructure, where rent is reserved an amount equal to sixteen times the difference between the amount of the annual rent reserved and the amount of the annual letting value of the superstructure on the date of the lease shall be the full market value;

(*h*) in the case of transfer of a leasehold plot with superstructure, an amount equal to the difference between the amount of the sale price and the amount of the market value of the superstructure on the date of the transfer plus sixteen times the ground rent shall be the full market value;

(*i*) in the case of plot with or without superstructure not assessed to land revenue which is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the amount of the value of the land (excluding the value of superstructure, if any), declared under the award, shall be the full market value; and

(*j*) in the case of a plot with or without superstructure, assessed to land revenue which is acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the amount of the value of the land (excluding the value of the superstructure, if any) declared under the award plus sixteen times the assessment, shall be the full market value.

(2) The transactions referred to in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*g*) and (*h*) of sub-rule (1) shall be the basis for purposes of estimating the full market value of the land only if the Collector is of opinion that the number of transactions falling under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*e*) (*f*), (*i*) and (*j*) of that sub-rule is either too small or is not sufficiently representative for the said purpose.

(3) If in any block the full market value of non-agricultural land cannot be estimated in accordance with the principles enunciated in this rule, the full market value of lands in such block shall be estimated on the basis of the sales, leases and awards, as the case may be of similar plots in blocks adjacent to such block.

15. **Standard rate of non-agricultural assessment.**— (1) For purposes of determining the standard rate of non-agricultural assessment, the Collector shall, on the basis of the full market values of plots ascertained in accordance with the principles enunciated in the preceding rule, first estimate the full market value of non-agricultural land in each block separately for each of the fifteen years immediately preceding the year in which the standard rate of non-agricultural assessment is to be fixed.

(2) On the basis of the full market value determined for the preceding fifteen years under sub-rule (1), the Collector shall estimate the full market value of land per square metre in each block.

(3) The standard rate of non-agricultural assessment per square metre of land in each block shall be equal to 1.25 per cent. of the full market value estimated under sub-rule (2).

(4) The Collector shall submit to the Government for approval the standard rate determined under sub-rule (3).

(5) The Government may modify the Collector's proposal in respect of standard rate to such extent as it may deem fit.

(6) The standard rate approved by the Government shall be published in the *Official Gazette;* and that rate shall come into force on the expiry of three months from the date of such notification in the *Official Gazette*. The standard rate shall before it is brought into force also be pasted on the notice board in the Office of the Mamlatdar.

(7) The standard rate fixed under sub-rule (3), shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and thereafter, be deemed to be in force until it is revised.

16. **Revision of standard rate.** — The standard rate of non-agricultural assessment shall be liable to revision at intervals of ten years, and the provisions of rules 14 and 15 shall apply to such revision of standard rates as they apply to the fixation of standard rates.

17. **Fixation of non-agricultural assessment on individual plots.** — The actual assessment on individual plots in each block shall be fixed by the Collector on the basis of the standard rate for the time being in force in that block, having regard to the specific non-agricultural purpose for which the land is used as provided in sub-section (*1*) of section 88.

In fixing such actual assessment, the amount of assessment shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of ten, less than five paise being disregarded, and five paise and more being regarded as ten paise.

18. **Assessment leviable on land within compounds.** — Non-agricultural assessment in respect of land used for residential purpose shall be levied on that area of the land within a compound which is built upon and also on the area that is required to be left open in relation to the area so built upon according to any law for the time being in force.

19. **Reimposition of agricultural assessment.** — (1) Except in cases where agricultural lands are transferred under the provisions of the relevant Tenancy law for purposes of agricultural use. Where any holding, which has been assessed, or of which the assessment has been altered for any non-agricultural use, is used for agriculture only, the Collector may, on the application of the holder, withdraw the non-agricultural assessment, and impose either the old agricultural assessment, if any, if the settlement period has not expired; or may, in other cases, impose an agricultural assessment equivalent to that imposed on other similar agricultural lands in the vicinity of such holding.

(2) Such agricultural assessment shall commence from the first day of the agricultural year next following and shall be subject to the same conditions as to periodical revision, and the same rules and provisions of law as if they had been imposed at the ordinary revenue settlement of the village in which the land is situated.

20. **Exemptions.** — (1) For the purposes of clause (1) of section 91, lands used by an agriculturist for extracting or canning fruit juice, gur making, oil pressing, cotton ginning or paddy husking or other similar purposes from the produce of his own fields shall be deemed to be used for occupations subsidiary or ancillary to agriculture.

(2) Lands used for hospitals, hostels, playgrounds, parks and gardens, office premises of local authorities and gymnasiums or for roads, paths and lanes set apart in layouts, for the benefit of all citizens without distinction of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them shall be exempted from payment of non-agricultural assessment so long as they are used for and of the said purposes and for no other purposes, and yield no profit to private individuals or to any person.

(3) In the case of building sites held by Co-operative Housing Societies or the Housing Board which are not built upon, no non-agricultural assessment shall be levied for the three years subsequent to the date on which possession of the land was taken or till the date on which non-agricultural use of the land begins, whichever is later.

21. **Map showing non-agricultural areas.** — (1) Each Collector shall maintain in his office and from time to time as required renew or bring uptodate a map of his district upon which it shall be clearly shown by distinct colours or otherwise as may be convenient, the urban and non-urban areas in the district in accordance with clause (38) of section 2 of the Code, the area classified as Class I and Class II villages in non-urban areas under section 84 and the blocks for different non-agricultural uses in urban areas constituted under section 85.

(2) When an area is very small, or when its limits intersect a village in an intricate way, insets on a larger scale or a supplementary file, of village maps shall be provided.

(3) Whenever any area is brought under a different class or rate by a fresh order, the map shall be corrected and the authority for the change noted over the Collector's signature on the map.

(4) Each Mamlatdar shall similarly maintain a map of his taluka with similar supplements which shall be similarly corrected and endorsed by the Collector, at each change.

(5) These maps shall be open to public inspection free of charge during all office hours.

22. Delegation of Powers. — The powers conferred upon the Collector under these rules may also be exercised by a Sub-Divisional Officer.

SCHEDULE I

(*See* rule 3)

Form of application under sub-section (1) *of section 32 of the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968*

To

The Collector of ...

The Sub-Divisional Officer
The Mamlatdar

Sir,

I ... residing at ... Taluka ... in ... District hereby apply for permission to use the land described below which is —

*(*a*) assessed or held for the purpose of agriculture for the non-agricultural purpose/purposes of ...

*(*b*) assessed or held for the non-agricultural purpose of ... for the non-agricultural purpose/purposes of ...

*(*c*) assessed or held for the non-agricultural purpose of ... for the same purpose but in relaxation of condition† ... imposed at the time of grant of land or permission for such non-agricultural use viz. ...

2. I annex to this application —

(*a*) a certified copy of record of rights in respect of the land as it existed at the time of application.

(*b*) a sketch or lay-out of the site in question (in triplicate) showing the location of the proposed building or other works for which permission is sought and the nearest roads or means of access.

(*c*) written consent of the tenant/superior holder/occupant.

3. I also furnish the following information: —

(1) Full name of the applicant.

(2) Full postal address ...

(3) Occupation ...

(4) Village, taluka and district where the land is situated.

(5) Survey No. Hissa No., area and assessment/rent of the land.

	Purpose	*Area in sq. metres*
(6) Area of the site of (5) above proposed to be used ...	Residential ...	
	Industrial ...	
	Commercial ...	
	Any other non-agricultural purpose.	

(7) Whether the applicant is occupant Class I or Class II or a tenant or a Government lessee.

(8) Present use of the land whether any building exists thereon and if so, its use.

(9) Whether the land is situated or included ...

(*a*) in municipal area;

(*b*) in City Surveyed area;

	Purpose	*Area in sq. metres*
(*c*) in or near a cantonment area.		
(*d*) near a Air-Port or a Rly. Station or a Railway line or Jail or prison or local public office or cremation or burial ground. If so, its approximate distance therefrom.		

(10) Whether electrical high transmission lines pass over the land and if so, what is the distance thereof from the proposed building or other works.

(11) Is the land under acquisition, if so, state details.

(12) Is there a road from where the land is easily accessible? State the name of the road, and whether it is Highway, Major district road or village road. What is the distance of the proposed building or other work from the centre of of the road?

(13) If there is no road adjoining the land how is it proposed to provide for access to the site?

(14) Was a similar application made in the past for non-agricultural use of this land and was it rejected? If yes, why?

I solemnly affirm that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place:

Date: Signature of Applicant.

(To be filled in by Revenue Officer)

Date of receipt of the Application:

Stamp of the Officer.

Signature and designation of the receiver.

* Score out portion not applicable.
† Here state in brief the gist of condition.

SCHEDULE II

(*See* rule 7)

Whereas an application has been made to the Collector of ... (hereinafter referred to as "the Collector" which expression shall include any officer whom the Collector shall appoint to exercise and perform his powers and duties under this grant) under section 32 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Code", which expression shall where the context so admits include the rules and orders thereunder) by ... inhabitant of being the occupant/tenant of Survey No. in the village of in the taluka (hereinafter referred to as "the applicant" which expression shall, where the context so admits, include his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns) for permission to use for the plot of land (hereinafter referred to as the "said plot") described in Appendix I hereto and indicated by the letters on the site plan annexed hereto, forming part of survey number and measuring be the same a little more or less.

Now, this is to certify that the permission to use for the said plot is hereby granted, subject to the provisions of the said Code, and rules thereunder, and on the following conditions, namely: —

1. *Levelling and clearing of the land.* — The applicant shall be bound to level and clear the land sufficiently to render suitable for the particular non-agriculture purpose for which permission is granted and to prevent insanitary conditions.

2. *Assessment.* — The applicant in lieu of the assessment heretofore leviable in respect of the said plot shall pay to Government on the ... day of in each year an annual assessment of Rupees ... (Rs.). during the fifteen years commencing on the day of 19 and on the expiry of the said period of fifteen years, such revised assessment as may from time to time be fixed by the Collector under the said Code:

Provided that, where the applicant is a co-operative housing society or the Goa, Daman and Diu Housing Board, it shall be entitled to such exemption from the payment of altered assessment as is permissible under sub-rule (3) or rule 20.

3. *Use.* The applicant shall not use the said land and building erected or to be erected thereon for any purpose other than (here insert the specific purpose for which the permission is granted).

without the previous sanction of the Collector.

4. *Building time limit.* — The applicant shall within one year from the date hereof, commence on the said plot of a substantial and permanent description, failing which unless the said period is extended by the Collector from time to time, the permission granted shall be deemed to have lapsed.

5. *Liability for rates.* — The applicant shall pay all taxes, rates and cesses leviable on the said land.

6. *Penalty clause.* — *(a)* If the applicant contravenes any of the foregoing conditions the Collector may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the applicant may be liable under the provisions of the said Code continue the said plot in the occupation of the applicant on payment of such fine, and assessment as he may direct.

(*b*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (*a*) it shall be lawful for the Collector to direct the removal or alteration of any building or structure erected or used contrary to the provisions of this grant within such time as is specified in that behalf by the Collector, and on such removal or alteration not being carried out within the specified time, he may cause the same to be carried out, and recover the cost of carrying out the same from the applicant as an arrear of land revenue.

7. *Code provisions applicable.* — Save as herein provided, the grant shall be subject to the provisions of the said Code and the rules thereunder.

(Map)

APPENDIX I

Length and Breadth		Total Superficial area	Forming (Part of) Survey No. or Hissa No.	Boundaries —				Remarks
North to South	East to West			North	South	East	West	

In witness whereof the Collector of has hereunto set his hand and the seal of his office on behalf of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu; and the applicant has also hereunto set his hand this day the of 19 .

(Signature of applicant)

(Signatures and designations of witnesses).

(Signature of Collector).

(Signatures and designations of witnesses).

Seal of the Collector

We declare that A. B. who has signed this sanad is, to our personal knowledge, the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed his signature hereto in our presence.

(Signed) B. F.

(Signed) G. H.

N. B. — 1. This document need not be registered.

2. This document is exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE III

(*See* rule 11)

Whereas, the applicant being the occupant/ tenant of Survey No. of the village of taluka has used purposes without the permission of the Collector of (hereinafter referred to as "the Collector"), being first obtained as required by section 32 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code 1968 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Code"), the plot of land indicated by the letters on the site plan hereto annexed, forming part of the said Survey No. and measuring be the same, a little more or less, and has thereby become liable to the penalties prescribed by section 33 of the said Code;

And whereas, the applicant has applied for permission to remain in possession of and to continue to use the aforesaid plot of land for purposes;

And whereas, the Collector is authorised under clause (b) of section 35 of the said Code; to grant the permission applied for, subject to the provisions of the said Code, and rules and orders thereunder and to the terms and conditions hereinafter contained.

Now, this is to certify that permission to use, for purposes, the said plot is hereby granted, subject to the provisions of the said Code, and the rules made thereunder and on the following conditions, namely:—

(1) *Fine.* — The applicant shall pay such fine and composition fee as may be fixed by the Collector under the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Conversion of use of Land and non-agricultural Assessment) Rules, 1969.

(2) *Assessment.* — The applicant, in lieu of the assessment heretofore leviable in respect of the said plot, shall pay to Government on the day of in each year an annual assessment of Rupes (Rupees) during the fifteen years commencing on the day of 19 , and on the expiry of the said period of fifteen years, such revenue assessment as may from time to time be fixed by the Collector under the said Code.

(3) *Use.* — The applicant shall not use said land, and building erected or to be erected thereon for any purpose other than (here insert the specific purpose for which the permission is granted) without the previous sanction of the Collector.

(4) *Building to comply with regulations specified in Appendix.* — The applicant shall duly comply in every respect with the building Regulations in force in the area.

(5) *Liability for rates.* — The applicant shall pay all taxes, rates and cesses leviable on the said land.

(6) *Undertaking.* — The applicant shall agree in a legally binding manner to demolish the offending unauthorised construction without claiming compensation whenever after the expiry of a reasonable period he is asked to do so by the Collector, failing which the Collector shall do so at the applicant's risk and costs.,

(7) *Penalty Clause.* — *(a)* If the applicant contravenes any of the foregoing conditions, the Collector may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the applicant may be liable under the provisions of the said Code and rules thereunder continue the said plot in the occupation of the applicant on payment of such fine and assessment as he may direct.

(*b*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (*a*), it shall be lawful for the Collector to direct the removal or alteration of any building or structure erected or used contrary to the provisions of this grant within such period as is specified in that behalf by the Collector, and on such removal or alterations not being carried out within the specified period, he may cause the same to be carried out and recover the cost of carrying out the same from the applicant, as an arrear of land revenue.

(8) *Code provisions applicable.* — Save as herein provided, the grant shall be subject to the provisions of the said Code and the rules thereunder.

(Site plan)

In witness whereof the Collector of has hereunto set his hand and the seal of his office on behalf of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu and the applicant has also hereunto set his hand this day the of 19 .

(Signature of applicant).

(Signatures and Designations of Witnesses).

(Signature of Collector).

Seal of the Collector

(Signatures and Designations of Witnesses).

We declare that the AB, who has signed this sanad is to our personal knowledge the person he represents himself to be, and that he has affixed his signature hereto in our presence.

Signed

N. B. — 1. This document need not be registered.
2. This document is exempt from stamp duty.

SCHEDULE IV

(*See* rule 13)

REGISTER OF STATE TRANSACTIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND

Block No. ... Town ...

Taluka ... District ...

Year	Date of transaction	Name and Father's name of vendor	Name and Father's name of vendee	Details of sale transaction				In the case of land with superstructure, break-up of price into		Purpose for which land was		Remarks
				Plot No. Survey No.	Revenue assessed or ground rent paid	Area sold	Sale price	Value of land	Value of super-structure on the date of sale	Used at the time of sale	Sold	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					Rs.	Hectares	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			

Notes. — (1) The transactions of sales of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes should also be entered in the register.
(2) The official maintaining the register should enter in the "Remarks" column the result of his enquiry as to whether the transaction was *bona-fide* or otherwise and whether there are any reasons for the sale-price or premium being unusually high or low.

SCHEDULE V

(*See* rule 13)

REGISTER OF LEASE TRANSACTIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND

Block No. ... Town ...

Taluka ... District ...

Year	Date of lease	Name and father's name of lessor	Name and father's name of lessee	Details of lease transaction				In the case of land with superstructure, break-up of rent into		Purpose for which land was		Remarks
				Plot No. Survey No.	Revenue assessed or ground rent paid	Area leased out	Rent	Rent of land	Rent of super-structure	Used at the time of lease	leased	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
					Rs.	Hectares	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			

Note. — The official maintaining the register should enter in the "Remarks" column the result of his enquiry as to whether the transaction was *bona-fide* or otherwise and whether there are any reasons for the lease-money being unusually high or low.

SCHEDULE VI

(*See* rule 13)

Register of awards declared in respect of non-agricultural lands under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

Block No. Town Taluka District

Year	Date of issue of notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act	Details of the land acquired			Value of the land declared under the award	Use of the land at the time of acquisition	Purpose for which the land was acquired	Remarks
		Plot No. or Survey No.	Revenue assessment or ground rent paid	Area acquired				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Note. — The year in column 1 shall be the year in which notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act was issued and not the year in which the award was declared.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/VIII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Restrictions on Use of Land) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Classes of unarable land for cultivation; regulation and prohibition of such land for cultivation.** — (1) Land included as unarable (*pot kharab*) in a survey number for purposes of agriculture only is of two kinds.

(*a*) that which is classed as unfit for agriculture at the time of survey including the farm buildings or threshing floors of the holder;

(*b*) that which is not assessed because it is reserved or assigned for public purposes, or because it is occupied by a road or recognised footpath, or by a tank or stream used by persons other than the holder for irrigation or for drinking or domestic purposes, or used for a burial or burning ground by any community, or by the public, or because it is assigned for village potteries.

(2) Land falling in class (*a*) may be brought under cultivation at any time by the holder, and no additional assessment shall be charged therefor.

(3) The cultivation of land falling in clause (*b*) is hereby prohibited under section 31:

Provided that, this prohibition shall not apply in the case of land occupied by a tank or stream, when such tank or stream is used for irrigation only, and waters only land which is in the sole occupation of the holder, or when the privilege of cultivating the dry bed of the tank or stream has been specially conceded to the holder.

3. **Restriction on use of land for salt manufacture.** — (1) No occupant of unalienated land, whether assessed for any purpose or not shall use the same or any part thereof for the manufacture of salt without the previous permission in writing of the Collector of the district.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law relating to manufacture or collection or extraction of salt for the time being in force, the Collector may grant permission for the use of such land for such purpose subject to the payment of non-agricultural assessment leviable on the land, and to such further conditions as the Collector may, subject to the general or special orders of the Government, impose.

4. **Excavations of agricultural land prohibited.** — Save as provided in sections 29 and 30 and rule 3, no occupant of land assessed or held for purposes of agriculture only, and no person claiming under or acting by authority of any such occupant, shall ex-

cavate or remove earth, stone (other than loose surface stones), kankar, muram or any other material of the soil thereof, or make any other use of land (*a*) so as, in the opinion of the Collector, thereby to destroy or materially injure the land for cultivation, or (*b*) for purposes of trade, or profit, or any other purpose except his own domestic or agricultural purposes.

5. **Excavations in building site not allowed without permission.** — No holder of land assessed or held as a building site, or lease-hold of a building site in a hill station, and no person claiming under any such holder or lease-holder, shall, subject to any special provision in the conditions annexed to his holding under section 21 or 35 or otherwise, or prescribed by his lease, excavate or remove for any purpose whatever earth, stone (other than loose surface stones), kankar, muram or any other material of the soil thereof, except with the previous permission in writing of the Collector, and in accordance with such terms (including the payment of fees for any such excavation or removal) as the Collector in each case thinks fit to prescribe, regard being had to the provisions of rules made under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, for the time being in force in any part of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

6. **Excavation in gaothans require permission.** — (1) No unalienated land within the site of any village, town or city shall be excavated without the previous written permission of the Collector for any purpose except for the laying of foundations for buildings, the sinking of wells and the making of grain-pits.

(2) Where permission is granted by the Collector to excavate any such lands as aforesaid for any purpose other than those mentioned above, such excavations shall not be made otherwise than in accordance with such terms (including the payment of fees for any such excavation) as the Collector in each case thinks fit to prescribe, regard being had to the provisions of any rules made under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, for the time being in force in any part of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

7. **Penalty for breach of rules.** — Any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of these rules shall, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, be punishable with such fine not exceeding one thousand rupees as the Collector may, after giving such person an opportunity to be heard, deem fit to impose.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/IX

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Reduction, Suspension and Remission) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise, —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*b*) "current land revenue" means land revenue payable in respect of any land under section 121 of the Code;

(*c*) "general calamity" means wide spread or general failure of crops in any revenue year caused by drought, floods, failure of rains or excessive or untimely rains, or any other natural calamity; and includes total failure of crops due to land in any tract being left unsown because of any recent calamity, or an order made under any law by a competent authority;

(*d*) "local calamity" means loss of, or damage to crops or other property in any locality in any revenue year occasioned by hail-storm, or fire, or caused by locusts, or by theft or mischief by unknown persons, and includes failure of crops by floods or any other causes specified in clause (*c*);

(*e*) "settlement" has the meaning assigned to it in Chapter VI of the Code;

(*f*) "tract" means any part of a district.

3. **Reduction of land revenue.** — (1) If during the currency of any settlement, there is such physical deterioration of the soil in any holding as to necessitate reduction of assessment, the holder thereof may apply to the Survey Officer in the district not below the rank of an Inspector of Surveys and Land Records for reduction of the assessment.

(2) On receipt of such application, the Survey Officer shall acknowledge it, and after making necessary inquires, submit his proposals to the Director of Settlement and Land Records through his immediate superior, if any.

(3) If the Director of Settlement and Land Records is satisfied that in the circumstances reported, any reduction in the assessment of the holding applied for is necessary, he may by order sanction reduction in the annual assessment so however, that the amount does not exceed twenty rupees and inform the applicant in terms of the order. All cases where the reduction proposed in the annual assessment exceeds twenty rupees shall be submitted to the Government for orders. The Government on receiving papers in any such cases, shall make such inquiries as it thinks to be necessary and pass such orders on the application as it deems fit, and require the Director of Settlement and Land Records to inform the applicant forthwith accordingly.

(4) Any reduction sanctioned under this rule shall take effect from the revenue year next following the date of the order sanctioning the reduction; and shall remain in force until the commencement of the term of the fresh settlement.

4. **Estimate of failure of crops in any tract.** — If the Collector on hearing any reports has reason to believe that there has been such a failure of crops in any tract due to a general calamity as to make it probable that relief will be required, he shall cause early enquiries to be made into the condition of such tract, the degree of crop failure in each village or group of homogeneous villages therein and make paisa valuation of the estimated out-turn of crops according to instructions of the Government issued from time to time in this behalf.

5. **Scale of granting suspension.** — The Collector on making local inquiries and ascertaining the degree of crop failure in any tract as aforesaid, shall subject to the provisions of rule 6, suspend —

(*a*) the whole of the land revenue payable by any person in respect of his land in such tract if the estimated paisa valuation of crops in such tract is twenty four paise or less;

(*b*) half of the land revenue so payable, if the estimated paisa valuation of crops exceeds twenty four paise but is less than thirty six paise.

6. **Suspension conditional.** — Suspension granted under these rules shall be conditional upon the payment of the amount of land revenue which is not suspended.

7. **Suspended land revenue when recoverable.** — No land revenue payable in respect of any land which has been suspended shall ordinarily be collected in the manner provided in rule 8 until the harvest of crops in such land in subsequent years (corresponding to the one which failed) has been reaped in the affected tract.

8. **Recovery of suspended land revenue.** — Where any land revenue suspended in respect of any land in any year is not remitted under rule 9, then if the harvest of crops referred to in the preceding rule in any subsequent year is of the anna valuation specified in column 1 of the Table hereto, the current land revenue payable in respect of such land and the suspended land revenue payable in respect thereof shall be paid in full, half or nil as indicated in columns 2 and 3 of that Table: —

TABLE

Anna valuation of crops	Proportion of recoverable land revenue	
	Current	Suspended land revenue
1	2	3
66 paise and over	Full	Full
48 paise and less than 66 paise ...	Full	Half
36 paise and less than 48 paise ...	Full	Nil
Over 24 paise and less than 36 paise.	Half	Nil
24 paise and less	Nil	Nil

9. **Remission of land revenue.** — All suspended arrears of land revenue which are either in excess of two years' land revenue or more than three years old shall ordinarily be remitted by the Collector irrespective of the monetary condition of any holder, the oldest arrears being remitted first.

10. **Remission on consequence of prohibitory orders.** — If crops could not be grown in any year in any area in consequence of an order made by a competent authority under any law for the time being in force, the Collector may by an order in writing grant remission —

(*a*) in whole, of the land revenue payable in respect of such area, if more than half such area allowed to remain fallow in such year was cultivated during the previous year.

(*b*) in part, of an amount equal to half of the land revenue payable in respect of such area, if less than half the area allowed to remain fallow was cultivated during the previous year.

11. **Relief in local calamities.** — (1) When the Collector is satisfied on inquiries made in any year in any tract that there has been a local calamity, he may after taking into account the resources of the owner of the crops affected by such local calamity by an order in writing —

(*a*) if there is a total loss of crops or extensive damage to other property, grant remission in whole or in part, of land revenue in that year as he may deem proper after taking into consideration the circumstances of each case:

Provided that, the relief by way of remission in any district in any year shall not exceed five hundred rupees:

Provided further, that, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Government, grant such remission of an amount exceeding one thousand rupees;

(*b*) in case not falling under clause (*a*) grant suspension, in whole or in part of land revenue after taking into account the extent of loss occasioned by such calamity.

Explanation. — For the purpose of this sub-rule the question of extent of damage or loss due to a local calamity in any tract in any year shall, subject to the provisions of the Code be decided by the Collector.

(2) The provisions in rule 8 shall apply for recovery of land revenue suspended under clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1).

12. **Collector to furnish information to Government about suspension and remission.** — The Collector shall furnish to Government information about suspensions and remissions granted by him under these rules every year in the appended form.

FORM

District ...

Statement showing the amount of land revenue suspended and remitted during the year ...

Serial No.	Name of Taluka	Total number of villages	Number of villages where annewari is		Amount of land revenue suspended	Amount of land revenue remitted
			24 paise and below	Above 24 paise and below 36 paise		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)	

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/X

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules: —

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Disposal of Government Trees, Produce of Trees, Grazing and other Natural Products) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these Rules —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968:

(*b*) "section" means a section of the Code.

3. **Disposal of trees, etc., belonging to Government.** — (1) Where any trees belonging to the Central Government are sold under section 16, the sale shall be by public auction or otherwise as the Collector may, in consultation with the Conservator of Forests, direct.

(2) Brush-wood, jungle or other natural product such as, lac, honey gum, resin, catacha and the like, growing on land belonging to the Central Government may be sold under section 16 by the Collector by public auction either for a period of one year or for any term not exceeding five years.

4. **Disposal of grazing.** — The grazing of unoccupied land vesting in the State Government (whether a survey settlement extends to such land or not, and whether the same is assessed or not) and in all lands specially reserved for grass or for grazing (except land assigned under section 18, may be disposed of by public auction by way of lease or otherwise year to year, or for any term not exceeding five years, to any person as the Collector deems fit, either field by field or in tracts, and at such time as the Collector may determine on the conditions that —

(*i*) the land shall not be brought under cultivation;

(*ii*) such person shall be entitled to charge such grazing fees as he may, with the previous sanction of the Collector, fix;

(*iii*) every resident or cultivator of the village shall be permitted to graze cattle on such land on payment of fees fixed under clause (*ii*);

(*iv*) such person shall have no right in trees and forest products standing on such land.

5. **Cancellation of right.** — (1) The right conferred on any person under rule 4 may be cancelled —

(*i*) if such person commits any breach of the conditions mentioned in rule 4 or fails to pay the lease money on the due date; or

(*ii*) if a majority of the persons grazing cattle on the land desire it.

(2) The order of cancellation shall take effect from the 1st of June next following the date of such order.

6. **Procedure to be followed when there is no offer for lease of grazing.** — If no one offers to take the land under rule 4 or if a majority of the people in the village concerned declare that the land is not required for grazing, the Mamlatdar shall direct the land to be recorded as land available for cultivation.

7. **Delegation.** — The Collector may delegate the powers conferred upon him under these rules to the Sub-Divisional Officers and Mamlatdar in the district.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XI

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Appeals, Revision and Review) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Form and contents of appeal and application.** — (1) Every appeal or an application for revision or review under Chapter XII of the Code shall be made in the form of a petition addressed to the appropriate authority and shall be drawn up in concise, intelligible language. It shall bear the signature or thumb impression of the appellant or, as the case may be, the applicant, or his duly authorised agent and shall bear a court-fee stamp of such value as is provided therefor in the Court-Fees Act, 1870, as applied to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(2) The appeal or application shall contain the following particulars, that is to say: —

(*i*) the name of the appellant or the applicant, as the case may be;

(*ii*) his father's name;

(*iii*) his occupation and place of residence and address; and

(*iv*) the name and address of the writer, if any, of the appellant or applicant.

(3) The appeal or application shall also contain a breif statement of facts on which the appellant or applicant relies in support of his appeal or application, and the grounds of his objection to the order or decision against which the appeal or application is made.

3. **Presentation of appeal and application.** — (1) Appeals or applications for revision or review may either be presented to the appropriate authority in person or be forwarded to it by post.

(2) Where an appeal or application is sent by post, the postage on the cover containing it must invariably be fully pre-paid.

4. **Rejection of appeals and applications.** — Non-compliance with the provisions of the preceding rules in any material respect may render an appeal or application liable to be rejected without enquiry into its merits.

5. **Consolidation of appeals and applications.** — A Revenue or Survey Officer may consolidate any appeals or applications, if —

(*a*) all the parties thereto agree to such consolidation; and

(*b*) they involve common questions of law and facts.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Inquiry into Title of Land) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Notice of inquiry and Order, under section 14(3).** — (1) Before commencing an enquiry under sub-section (3) of section 14, a written notice in Form A appended to these rules of the proposed inquiry and of the time and place and subject-matter thereof shall be affixed not less than ten days before the inquiry at the *chavdi* or some other public place in the village in which the property to which the inquiry relates in situated, and in a conspicuous position upon such property.

(2) A copy of the notice shall also be served not less than ten days before the inquiry on all persons who are known or believed to have made any claim to, or to be interested in, the subject-matter of the enquiry, and every such notice shall be served in the manner provided in section 171 for the service of a summons.

(3) A notice in Form B appended to these rules of any order passed under sub-section (3) of section 14, specifying briefly the subject-matter, contents and date of the order passed, shall be served in the manner specified in sub-rule (2) upon the persons referred to in that sub-rule.

(4) Such notice shall also be affixed in the places specified in sub-rule (1).

FORM "A"

[*See* rule 2(1)]

A Form of Notice under Section 14(3).

To

A. B.

Whereas (here describe the property or right in or over any property) is claimed by Government or by C. D. against Government), notice is hereby given that an inquiry will be held by me to decide that claim.

You are hereby required to attend before me either in person or by a duly authorised agent at O'clock of the noon (at the site in dispute or) at my office (camp at ... in the ...taluka) on the day of 19 at which time and place an inquiry into the same claim will be made.

And you are hereby required to produce before me at the time and place referred to above any documents or evidence you may wish to be heard.

If you fail to attend in person or by a duly authorised agent in pursuance of this notice the claim referred to above will be decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seat of this office; and Dated this day of 19 .

Seal of Office

(Signed)
Collector or Survey Officer.

FORM "B"

[Rule 2(3)]

Whereas in accordance with a notice duly served under rule 2(2) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Inquiry into Title of Land) Rules, 1969 an inquiry was held by me on and an order was passed on .

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned and to (here specify the person to whom this notice is directed) that my decision and order is that: (here summarise the order and define the property or right to which it relates).

Given under my hand and the seal of this office; and

Dated this day of 19 .

Seal of Office

(Signed)
Collector or Survey Officer.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XIII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in

that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called "The Goa Land Revenue (Regulation of Right to Trees etc). Rules, 1969".

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Cutting of trees prohibited in certain cases.** — (1) No tree within thirty metres of the extreme edge of the bank of any water course, spring or a tank shall be cut, except with the previous permission of the Collector.

(2) In any case not falling under sub-rule (1), no tree in any holding or part of a holding containing unculturable land or land in which economic cultivation of field crop is not possible shall be cut without the previous permission of the Collector, if the tree growth in that holding or part of the holding is less in proportion than twenty trees per acre.

(3) Any person committing a breach of this rule shall, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, be punishable with such fine not exceeding one thousand rupees as the Collector may, after giving such person an opportunity to be heard, deem fit to impose.

Explanation 1. — For the purposes of this rule, a water-course includes all streams, rivers, rivulets and nallas in which water is collected during the monsoon or otherwise and which usually retains water upto the end of December, but does not include small temporary channels formed by the run off of water during the monsoon.

Explanation 2. — If any question arises, whether any tree is within thirty metres of the extreme edge of the bank of any water course, spring or tank, or whether any holding or part thereof, contains any unculturable land or land in which economic cultivation of field crop is not possible, the question shall be referred to the Collector.

3. **When cutting of such trees may be permitted.**— The Collector may, on an application made by the holder in that behalf, permit the cutting of trees referred to in rule 2, if —

(i) the trees or parts thereof are likely to cause any harm or damage to life or property or that there is likelihood of pollution of drinking water; or

(ii) the trees are dead or dying; or

(iii) the removal of trees is in the best interest of the holder for the production of food crops which may be getting a set back by the shade of such trees on culturable land under regular food crops.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XIV

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called "The Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Alluvion and Diluvion) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Duty of Talathi to ascertain and record increases or decreases due to alluvion and diluvion and report to Mamlatdar.** — (1) It shall be the duty of every Talathi to ascertain and report to the Mamlatdar and record the increases due to alluvion, and losses due to diluvion, in every holding subject to such changes.

(2) Where the area of any alluvial land or newly formed island, or of any abandoned river-ber, or of any land lost by diluvion exceeds the limits prescibed in sections 49 and 50, the Talathi shall also report such increases or decreases in the area of a holding to the Mamlatdar and act according to the orders passed by the Mamlatdar in relation thereto.

3. **Holders of land with shifting boundaries may occupy upto such boundaries.** — When a holding is bounded on any side by the bank or shore of a river, creek or **nala**, or of the sea, the holder may, subject to the provisions contained in sections 22, 49 and 50, occupy and use the land up to such bank or shore, notwithstanding that its position may shift from time to time.

4. **Disposal of allvial land.** — (1) When alluvial land formed on any bank or shore, it shall be disposed of by the Collector in the manner provided in sub-section (1) of section 22.

(2) If the occupant of the bank or shore does not accept the offer made by the Collector and the alluvial land is not required for any public or Government purpose, it may be disposed of by public auction to the higest bidder.

5. **Decrease in assessment on land lost by diluvion.** — (1) If any portion of land in a survey number not being less than half hectare in extent, is lost by diluvion, the holder thereof shall be entitled to the proportionate decrease in the assessment. It shall be the duty of the Collector to determine the amount of assessment to be so decreased having regard to the total area of the survey number, its assessment and the area lost by diluvion.

(2) On reappearance of the land lost by diluvion in respect of which the assessment is decreased under sub-rule (1), the holder shall be liable, if the area on reappearance exceeds half hectare, in extent, to pay such proportionate assessment as may be similarly determined by the Collector.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XV

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called "The Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue (Partition of Holdings) Rules, 1969".

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Application for partition.** — (1) An application by a co-holder for partition of his share in a holding under sub-section (1) of section 61 shall contain the following particulars: —

(*a*) the area of each field constituting the holding and its survey number and Hissa number recorded in the record of rights;

(*b*) the tenure of the holding, that is whether held as occupant Class I, Class II or Government lessee;

(*c*) the land revenue of the holding:

(*d*) the names and addresses of the co-holders and the extent of their shares.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of entries in the record of rights.

3. **Issue of notice and proclamation.** — (1) On receipt of the application, the Collector shall hear the applicant in person on any day of which due notice shall be given to the applicant or on any day to which hearing may be adjourned; and if after hearing the applicant, it appears to him that the case does not fall under rule 10, he shall cause to be served in accordance with the provisions of section 173, a notice in Form A appended to these rules on all the other co-holders requiring them to appear before him and state their objections, if any, on a day to be specified in the notice which shall not be less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date of the issue of the notice on each such co-holder.

(2) The Collector shall also cause a proclamation in form 'B' appended to these rules, to be published. A copy of such proclamation shall be posted at the head-quarters of the Taluka, and in the village in which the holding is situated; and if necessary, to the Co-operative Bank or the Land Development Bank or both operating within the area in which the holding is situated.

4. **Power of Collector to reject partition.** — If after hearing the applicant, the co-holders and any other persons who appear, it appears to the Collector that there is sufficient reason for disallowing the partition, he may, by order in writing stating the reasons, reject the application.

5. **Mode of effecting partition.** — If the Collector does not reject the application, he shall proceed to effect the partition either personally or through such agency as he may appoint. So far as practicable, whole survey numbers or sub-division of survey numbers shall be alloted and recourse to further division of sub-division should be taken only in rare cases. Compact areas of land should, as far as possible, be allotted to each party and care should be taken to ensure that the productivity of the area allotted to each party is in proportion to his share in the holding.

6. **Apportionment of assessment.** — The assessment of the holding shall be distributed in proportion to the shares held in the holding by the co-holders, so however that when the total assessment of all the sub-divisions of any survey number in such holding falls, short of, or exceeds, the whole assessment of that survey number, the difference shall be equitably distributed over the sub-divisions by addition or deduction in the assessment so as to make the total equal to the assessment of the parent survey number.

7. **Procedure before confirmation of partition.** — After the partition has been completed, the Collector shall hear any objections which the parties may make, and shall either amend or confirm the partition. The partition shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such amendment or confirmation of the partition.

8. **Recovery of expenses of partition.** — Expenses of partition shall be recoverable by the Collector from the parties in the manner provided in sub-section (5) of section 61.

9. **Partition under decree of civil court.** — When any holding is ordered to be partitioned under any decree or order of a civil court, the provisions of rules 5, 6 and 7 shall apply as they apply in relation to partition of a holding on the application of a co-holder.

10. **Saving.** — No holding shall be partitioned under the provisions of these rules, if such partition results in creating a holding less in extent than the standard area determined by the Government under the provisions of any law for the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

FORM 'A'

(*See* rule 3)

Notice

To

... son of ... resident of village ... Taluka ... District.

Whereas ..., son of ... co-holder of the holding specified below in village ... taluka ... district ... has applied for partition of his share in the said holding;

And whereas it is proposed to partition the said holding, and the date of hearing has been fixed for ... 19 , at ... O'clock at

You are hereby informed that you should appear either personally or through a legal practitioner or recognised agent on the date fixed and state your objections, if any;

In the event of your failure so to appear and state your objections, it will be assumed that you have no objection to the said partition.

Particulars of the holding

Survey No./Hissa No.	Area	Land Revenue

Seal

Collector.

Dated: 19 .

FORM 'B'

Proclamation

(*See* rule 3)

Whereas ..., son of ... co-holder of the holding specified below in village ... taluka ... district ... has applied for partition of his share in the said holding;

And whereas it is proposed to partition the said holding, and the date of hearing the application has been fixed for ... 19 . at ... O'clock at...;

All persons who are interested in the said holding are hereby informed that they should appear either personally or through legal practitioner or recognised agent on the date fixed and state their objections, if any;

In the event of failure so to appear and state the objections on the date and at the place mentioned above, no objection will be considered.

Particulars of the holding

Survey No./Hissa No.	Area	Land Revenue

Seal

Collector.

Dated: 19 .

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XVI

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu and Revenue (Record of Rights and Register of Cultivators) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise, —

(*a*) "Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*b*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules.

3. **Form of Record of Rights.** — A record of rights to be maintained in every village under section 95 shall be in the form of a separate card in Form I for each survey number or, as the case may be, sub-division of a survey number or where the land is not surveyed, for each field.

4. **Other particulars to be included in the Record of Rights.** — The other particulars to be included in a record of rights shall be as follows: —

(*a*) the land revenue assessment payable in respect of the land;

(*b*) the tenure on which the land is held, that is to say whether the land is held as occupant Class I or Class II, Government lessee, ower, etc.

Provided that, where the person acquiring the right is a minor or otherwise disqualified, his guardian or other person having charge of his poperty shall make the report to the Talathi.

Provided further that, any person acquiring a right with the permission of the Collector or by virtue of a registered document shall be exempted from the obligation to report to the Talathi.

Provided also that, where a person claims to have acquired a right with the permission of the Collector where such permission is required under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, such person on being required by the Talathi so to do, produce such evidence of the order by which such permission is given.

Explanation I. — The rights mentioned above include a mortgage without possession but do not include an easement or a charge not amounting to a mortgage of the kind specified in section 100 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Explanation II. — A person in whose favour a mortgage is discharged or extinguished, or lease determined acquires a right within the meaning of 96 section.

Explanation III. — For the purpose of the Chapter VIII of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 the term "Talathi" includes any person appointed by the Collector to perform the duties of a Talathi under this Chapter.

5. **Issue of notice.** — (1) When the Record of Rights is to be introduced in any village for the first time, the Talathi shall issue a public notice in Form II calling upon all persons who have any interest in the lands in the village to furnish to him either in writing or orally information on all or any of the following points within one month from the date of the public notice: —

(i) Survey number and sub-division number, if any, of the land (or where the lands are not surveyed, the name of the field and its boundaries) in wich he has any interest as holder, occupant, owner, tenant, landlord, mortgagee, Goyernment lessee or in any other manner.

(ii) The nature of interest in the land.

(iii) The tenure on which the land is held, that is to say whether the land is held as owner, occupant class I or II or Government lessee.

(iv) The encumbrance or charge, if any, on the land and the name of the holder of such encumbrance or charge.

(2) The aforesaid notice shal be published in the village by beat of drum and by affixing copies thereof in a conspicuous place in the village and where there is a village panchayat in the office of the village panchayat.

6. **Preparation of Index of Lands.** — (1) The Talathi shall on the basis of the information received under section 96 and 97 or such information as he may collect by making local inquiry prepare a draft of the Index of land in the village in Form III.

(2) The draft of the Index of lands prepared under sub-rule (1) shall, after being cheked by the Revenue Inspector or a Survey Officer not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector, be published by issuing a notice in Form IV and publishing the notice in the manner provided in sub-rule (2) of rule 5. The notice shall

call upon all persons having interest in the lands in the village to inspect the draft, which shall be kept open for inspection for a period of thirty days on the dates and times and at a place (which shall be convenient to the villagers) to be specified in such notice and to submit to him in writing within one month from the last date for inspection specified in the said notice their objections, if any, to any of the entries in the draft. The notice shall also mention the date (such date being not earlier than one month from the expiry of the period specified for submission of objections) on which the entries in the draft will be read aloud in public and the objections received within the prescribed period shall be inquired into decided by a Survey Officer or as the case may be, a Revenue Officer not below the rank of an Awal Karkun and call upon the persons having interest in lands to be present at the aforesaid occasion.

(3) If from the objection received by the talathi under sub-rule (2), he finds that disputes exist relating to entries in respect of certain ladns, he shall enter such disputes in a register of disputed cases. which shall be maintained for each village in Form V. He shall simultaneously give individual notice in Form VI to each person who appears to him to be interested in the disputed entry, informing him of the dispute and calling upon him to be present on the date the dispute is to be heard and decided.

(4) On the date specified in the notice issued under sub-rule (2), the Revenue or Survey Officer concerned shall at the appointed place and time read aloud in the presence of the persons assembled, the draft of the Index of lands for the village. He shall then inform them of the lands in respect of which disputes have been raised and ask them whether they admit the entries in respect of the remaining lands. If they admit such entries the officer shall make a remark to that effect in the remarks column of the draft. If in respect of any entry any error is pointed out and is admitted by all concerned, the entry shall be corrected and a remark made to that effect in the remarks column. If a dispute is raised in respect of any entry it shall be entered in the register of disputed cases.

(5) Thereafter the officer concerned shall, after verifying whether the talathi has given individual notices under sub-rule (3), proceed to decide the disputed cases entered in the register of disputed cases and record therein his decision in respect of each dispute. The decision shall be announced to the persons assembled.

(6) The entries in the draft of the Index of lands shall be corrected in red ink by the talathi in the light of the decisions given under sub-rule (5).

7. **Promulgation of record of rights.** — (1) The corrected draft shall be published by issuing a notice in Form VII and publishing the notice in the manner privided in sub-rule (2) of rule 5. The notice shall call upon all persons having interest in the lands in the village to inspect the draft, which shall be kept open for inspection for a period of fifteen days on the dates and times and at a place (which shall be convenient to the villagers) specified in such notice and informing them that the draft will be finalised and the record of rights promulgated by a Revenue or Survey Officer not below the rank of a Deputy Collector on the date and time to be specified in such notice, after hearing any appeals against the decisions taken in the disputed cases. The notice shall also call upon the persons aggrieved by the decisions in the register of disputed cases to hand over to the talathi before the aforesaid date their appeal petitions. On receipts of such petition the talathi shall give notice about the receipt of such petition to the other parties who are interested in the land and call upon them to be present on th date, the appeal petition is to be decided.

(2) On the appointed date and time, the officer concerned shall consider all the appeal petitions received by the talathi within the prescribed period and shall decide them after hearing the parties. He shall then get the entries in the draft further corrected in red ink in accordance with the decisions given by him on the appeal petitions and shall sign it at the end after adding a certificate that it has been duly approved by him. He shall then direct the talathi to transfer the entries in respect of each survey number or sub-division of a survey number or in respect of each field where the land is not surveyed, in the draft so corrected to the record or the sub-division of survey number or the field, as the case may be, and proclaim to the villagers that the record of rights so prepared shall be the record of rights of the village.

8. **Mamlatdar responsible for maintenance of record of rights.** — The Mamlatdar shall be responsible for the maintenance of the record of rights in all villages within his jurisdiction and for that purpose for the timely and systematic compliance of the provisions hereinafter appearing.

9. **Acknowledgement of reports under section 96 and Register of Mutations.** — (1) On receipt of a report either orally or in writing under section 96 about acquisition of rights in land, the talathi shall at once acknowledge its receipt in Form VIII and enter the mutation in the mutation register in Form IX maintained for each village.

(2) As soon as an intimation sent to him by the registering officer under section 102 is received, the talathi shall make a separate entry in the mutation register about the mutation made by each document mentioned in such intimation.

(3) Where the acquisition of rights in any land is as a result of transfer of such land and such transfer cannot be made without the previous permission of any officer of Government, the talathi shall require the person making the report to him under section 96 to produce before him such permission or such evidence of the order by which such permission is given, within fifteen days. If such permission or evidence is produced the talathi shall record this fact at the end of the entry in column 2 of the mutation register. If the permission is obtained but not produced or not at all obtained the talathi shall record this fact as aforesaid.

(4) Whenever the talathi receives from the Mamlatdar, the Director of Settlement and Land Records or officers superior to him: —

(i) any intimation about the passing of any order as a result of which mutation has taken place; or

(ii) any intimation about hypothecation of any land for tagai loan;

he shall make an entry about the mutation in the mutation register.

10. **Notice of mutation and pencil entries in record of rights.** — As soon as an entry is made in the mutation register the talathi shall at the same time post up a complete copy of the entry in a conspicuous place in the village. He shall also simultaneously give notice in Form X to all persons appearing from the record of rights or mutation register to be interested in the mutation and to any other person whom he has reason to believe to be interested therein, requiring them to submit to him either orally or in writing the objections, if any, to the entry in the mutation register, within fifteen days from the receipt of such notice. He shall also provisionally give effect to the mutation entry in the record of rights by bracketting the old entry in pencil and by writing in pencil below it the entry as modified by the mutation entry and followed by the serial number of the said mutation entry:

Provided that where the mutation entry is made as a result of clause (ii) of sub-rule (4) of rule 9, it shall not be necessary to give written intimation under this rule.

11. **Acknowledgement of objections.** — The talathi shall acknowledge the objections received under rule 10 and shall also enter them in the register of disputed cases.

12. **Mutation register to be examined by the Revenue Inspector.** — (1) The Revenue Inspector shall visit the village and examine any entry made by the talathi in the mutation register and see if copies of every entry have been properly served under rule 10, or not. The Revenue Inspector shall give intimation of the date and time of such visit, sufficiently in advance to the talathi who shall inform the persons interested in the relevant mutation entries about such visit and call upon them to remain present at a prominent place in the village when the Revenue Inspector visits the village.

(2) On visiting the village at the appointed time, the Revenue Inspector shall read out aloud each mutation entry and explain it to the persons present. He shall also ask the persons interested in the relevant entry to state whether they admit the entry or whether they have any objection to it. If any objection is raised, the objection shall be entered by him in the register of disputed cases.

(3) The Revenue Inspector shall initial the entries in the mutation register in respect of which no objection is received by the talathi or by him under sub-rule (2). Where the entry is admitted by the persons interested, the fact shall be noted by him in column 4 of the mutation register.

(4) If in respect of any entry in the mutation register, an error is noticed by the Revenue Inspector or is pointed out to him by any one present, and such error is admitted by all persons interested in such entry who may be present or if such persons be not present, the Revenue Inspector is himself satisfied about the existence of such error, he shall correct the error by bracketting the erroneous entry and inserting the correct entry by interlineation or side note or by an entirely fresh entry, in either case authenticated by his signature. If the error is not admitted, he shall enter the dispute in the register of disputed cases.

13. **Certification of mutation entries and disposal of dispute.** — (1) The disputes entered in the register of disputed cases and the entries in the mutation register shall be certified in the village or in its neighbourhood by a revenue or survey officer not below the rank of an Awal Karkun as far as possible within one year from the date of making the entry in the register. For this purpose the certifying officer shall give intimation in Form XI to the talathi sufficiently in advance.

(2) On receipt of the intimation the talathi shall issue notices in Form XII to the persons interested in the mutation entries to be certified and the disputes entered in the register of disputed cases at least fifteen days before the date fixed for certification of the mutation entry asking them to be present at the appointed time and place and further informing them that if they fail to remain present, the dispute will be decided and the mutation entries will be certified by the certifying officer in their absence.

(3) At the appointed time and place the certifying officer shall read out the mutation entries which are undisputed in the presence of the parties interested in such entries who may be present. If the correctness of an entry is admitted, the certifying officer shall record such admission in the mutation register and add an endorsement under his signature that the entry has been duly certified. If an error is noticed in the entry by the Certifying Officer and such error is admitted by the persons interested who may be present, the Certifying Officer shall correct the entry and certify the corrected entry as aforesaid.

(4) The Certifying Officer shall then decide each dispute entered in the register of disputed cases by holding a summary inquiry and shall record his decision in the said register. He shall also record in column 4 of the mutation register the order passed by him about the mutation entry in such decision and further make an endorsement under his signature to the effect that the mutation entry as modified by his order is certified by him.

(5) Where the mutation entry is made as a result of clause (ii) of sub-rule (4) of rule 9, the Certifying Officer shall certify the entry after verifying it.

14. **Giving effect to the certified entries in mutation register in record of rights.** — (1) Immediately after the mutation entry is certified under rule 13, the talathi shall give effect to the mutation entry as certified in the record of rights in the following manner: —

(i) Where the entry made in pencil in the record of rights remains unaltered by the mutation entry as certified, the talathi shall ink out the entry; and

(ii) Where the entry made in pencil in the record of rights is altered by the mutation entry as certified, the talathi shall erase the entry made in pencil and write in ink the correct entry in conformity with the certified mutation entry.

(2) Where more than one mutation of an entry in the record of rights has taken place prior to the certification, each such mutation shall be transferred

to the record of rights in the manner provided in sub-rule (1) in the order of occurrence of the mutations.

15. **Intimation of transfers by registering officer and giving effect to such transfer in record of rights.** — (1) When any document purporting to create, assign or extinguish any title to, or any charge on, land used for agricultural purposes, or in respect of which a record of rights has been prepared is registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the officer registering the document shall send intimation to the Talathi of the village in which the land is situated and to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka, in Form XIII separately in respect of lands included in each village. Such intimation shall be given in the first week of each month for the documents registered in the preceding month. While sending the intimation to the talathi, it shall be sent in duplicate.

(2) On receipt of an intimation under sub-rule (1), the talathi shall immediately take action as if the intimation was a report made to him under section 96 and the provisions of rules 10 to 14 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply except that it shall not be necessary for the talathi to acknowledge receipt as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 9. The talathi shall also enter the mutation entry number (s) in the «remarks» column of the duplicate copies of the intimation received under sub-rule (1) and return one copy to the Mamlatdar.

16. **Register of cultivators and crops.** — A register showing the names of persons who have cultivated the lands in a village, the crops grown therein and the area in which they are grown and where the lands are not cultivated, the names of persons in actual possession shall be maintained in every village. It shall be in the form of a separate card in Form XIII in respect of each survey number or sub-division of a survey number and shall be printed below the record of rights in Form I. Entries in the register shall be made every year in the manner provided in rules 17 and 18.

17. **Procedure of making entries in register of cultivators and crops.** — (1) Every year at any time during the period when the crops grown in the village are standing in the fields, the talathi shall visit the village for the purpose of inspection of the crops and making entries in the register of cultivators and crops.

(2) The talathi shall give intimation of the date of his visit to the village for the purpose of sub-rule (1) to the Sarpanch of the village panchayat at least seven days in advance and shall request him to arrange to inform the villagers by beat of drum or by any other suitable method about the date (s) of visit of the talathi and its purpose and to call upon the villagers to be present in their fields and witness the entries being made in the register of cultivators and crops. He shall also request the Sarpanch to request the members of the village panchayat to accompany him during the crop inspection.

(3) On the appointed date (s) the talathi shall visit every field in the village in the presence of the members of the village panchayat and the villagers who agree to accompany him and make entries in the register of cultivators and crops in respect of each survey number or sub-division of a survey number. He shall allow the persons interested in land to see the entries made by him in respect of the land in which they are interested.

(4) For ascertaining the person who has cultivated a survey number or sub-division of a survey number or where the land is uncultivated of the person in actual possession, the talathi shall question the person who may be present in the land and also the villagers who accompany him. Where there is no dispute about such person, and where such person is also a person who according to the entries in the record of rights is entitled to cultivate the land or as the case may be, to be in actual possession, the talathi shall make entries in ink in the register in respect of that land.

(5) Where there is a dispute or disagreement about such person or where such person is other than the person who according to the entries in the record of rights is entitled to cultivate the land or as the case may be, to be in actual possession and such person is able to produce before the talathi documentary evidence in support of his possession of the land, the talathi shall make an entry in ink in respect of such land and shall also keep in column (17) of the register a note about the document produced in support of his possession. If the person is unable to produce such documentary evidence, th talathi shall make the entries in columns (2) and (3) of the register relating to such land in pencil and the remaining entries in ink. He shall also make a note inpencil in column (17) of the register about the dispute or discrepancy in possession.

18. **Finalising entries in register of cultivators and crops.** — (1) As soon as may be after the talathi has made entries in the register of cultivators and crops, the Revenue Inspector or any Revenue Officer superior to him shall visit the village for the purpose of finalising the entries made in pencil under sub-rule (5) of rule 17 and for hearing the objections, if any, to the entries relating to crops made in the register by the talathi. He shall give intimation of the date of his visit to the talathi and the Sarpanch of the village at least seven days in advance. The Talathi shall arrange to inform all persons interested in the pencil entries of the officer's visit and shall call upon them to remain present at the appointed place and at the appointed time if they have any objection to the pencil entry.

(2) On the appointed date, the officer referred to in sub-rule (1) shall after hearing the objections, if any, to the pencil entries and the entries relating to crops and after holding such further enquiry as he deems necessary for ascertaining the correct factual position, ink out the pencil entry if it represents the correct factual position or make a fresh entry in ink in accordance with the correct factual position after erasing the pencil entry. He shall similarly correct the incorrect entries relating to crops and shall put his initials at the end of such entries.

19. **Mutation entries corresponding to entries in register of cultivators and crops.** — Where an entry made in the register of cultivators and crops relating to a survey number or a subdivision of a survey number indicates a mutation in respect of such land, the talathi shall make an entry in the mutation register about the mutation. Thereafter the provisions of the rules 10 to 14 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

20. Revenue Officer to exercise powers of survey officers. — For the purpose of preparing or revising any map or plan required for, or in connection with any record or register under the provisions of these rules, the Revenue Officers shall exercise the following powers of a survey officer —

(a) A Revenue Inspector and a Talathi may issue notices to secure the attendance of holders of land and of all persons interested therein. They may also send intimations to village officers connected with survey operations, requiring them to render necessary assistance and call upon the holders and the interested persons to assist in the measurement.

(b) The revenue officers of and above the rank of an Awal Karkun may, if so required, issue summons to the holders and interested persons in order to secure their attendance and send intimation to the Taluka Officers connected with survey operations to render necessary assistance. Such officers may in the event of necessity employ hired labour for purposes of survey.

(c) The cost of preparation or revision of maps with all contingent expenses including the cost of clerical and hired labour and supervision shall be assessed on the land to which such map or plans relate, by an Assistant or Deputy Collector in such a way that it will cover entire cost of measuring, assessing and maping the land. Such cost shall be recovered from the holders of land as a revenue demand.

21. Inspection of record of rights. — The records and registers maintained under these rules shall, from time to time be inspected by revenue and survey officer not below the rank of a Mamlatdar. If any error in the entry is noticed by such officer during the course of his inspection, it shall be treated as a fresh mutation and corrected in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

22. Entries made in pencil not to be accepted as evidence. — An entry made in pencil either in the record of rights or the register of cultivators and crops shall not be accepted as evidence in any proceedings before any authority, court or tribunal.

23. Inspection of maps and land records and certified copies thereof. — (1) Subject to the payment of the fees provided in sub-rule (2) all maps and land records shall, subject to such restrictions as may be imposed, be open to inspection by the public during office hours in the office of the officer in charge of the same and certified extracts therefrom or certified copies thereof may be given to all persons applying for the same on payment of such fees as prescribed in sub-rule (2).

(2) The following fees shall be payable in cash for inspection and for supply of certified copies —

(i)	For each day on which the inspection is made	50 paise per hour subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 per day.
(ii)	For every certified copy of a serial number or entry in the record of rights, register of mutations, or register of cultivators and crops.	5 paise.

FORM I

(See Rule 3)

Record of Rights of Village ... Taluka ...

Survey Number	Sub-Division Number	Name of field, if any	Tenure	Name of occupant	Khata No.	Mutation entry No.

I. Cultivable area. Hectares		Assessment Rs.
(i) Dry crop		
(ii) Garden or irrigated.		
(iii) Rice	(a) Khazan (b) Ker (c) Morod	
Total		

	Name of tenant	Khata No.	Mutation entry No.
II. Un-cultivable			
Class (a)			
Class (b)			
Total:			
(I+II) Total gross area			

Rs. Ps.	Other rights	Name of person holding rights	Nature of right	Mutation entry No.

FORM II

[See Rule 5(1)]

Public Notice

Whereas it has been decided by Government to introduce record of rights in the village ... in ... Taluka ... District under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 and the Goa, Daman and Diu (Record of Rights and Registers of Cultivators) Rules, 1969;

And whereas an index of lands in the village is now to be prepared under rule 6 of the said rules;

Now, therefore, I, ... Talathi of ... hereby give a public notice under Rule 5 of the said rules to all persons who have any interest in the lands in the said village and call upon them to furnish to me either in writing or orally, information on all or any of the following points in respect of the land in which they are interested, within one month from the date of this notice: —

1) Survey Number and Sub-division Number, if any, or the name of the field and its boundaries in which the person has any interest as owner, occupant, holder, tenant, mortgagee, Government lessee (including a person holding land from the Government on emphyteusis or provisional concession), or in any other manner;
2) The nature of interest in the said land;
3) The tenure on which the land is held, that is to say, whether the land is held as owner, occupant or Government lessee;
4) The encumbrance or charge, if any, on the said land and the name of the holder of such encumbrance or charge.

Place: Talathi of ...
Date:

FORM III

[See Rule 6(1)]

Index of Lands

Village ... Taluka ...

Survey Number	Sub-Division Number	Name of the field	Tenure	Area and classification						Name of occupant	Khata No. of occupant	Name of tenant	Khata No. of tenant	Rent payable by tenant	Other rights (i.e. rights held by persons other than occupant or tenant) or encumbrance		Initials of checking officer	
				Cultivable			(uncultivable) Pot-kharb											
				Area	Assessment	Classification (i.e. dry crop, rice or garden	Area	Assessment	Classification (i.e. class (a) or class (b)	Nature of right						Name of person holding such rights or encumbrance	Nature of rights or encumbrance	
				Ha	Rs.		Ha	Rs.										
1	2	3	4	5	5a	6	7	7a	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

FORM IV

[See Rule 6(2)]

Public Notice

Whereas it has been decided by Government to introduce record of rights in the village ... in ... Taluka ... District under the provisons of chapter VIII of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 and the Goa, Daman and Diu (Record of Rights and Register of cultivators) Rule, 1969;

And whereas a draft of the Index of lands has been prepared under rule 30 of the said rules;

Now, therefore, I, ... Talathi of ... village hereby call upon all persons having interest in the lands in the said village to inspect the draft of the Index of lands which is kept open for inspection on ... (here mentioned the dates on which the draft is kept for inspection) at ... (here mention the place at which the draft will be available for inspection) during the hours ... and to submit to me in writing within one month from the last date of inspection specified above, their objections, if any, to any of the entries in the said draft;

I also give notice that the entries in the said draft of the index of lands will be read aloud on ... at ... and the objections received by me within the aforesaid prescribed period will be enquired into and decided by ..., and call upon all persons having interest in the lands in the said village to be present at the aforesaid occasion.

Place: Talathi of ...
Date:

FORM V

[See Rule 6(3)]

Register of Disputed Cases

Sr. No.	Sr. No. in mutation register	Survey No. and Sub-Division No. or name of field	Date of receipt of objections	Particulars of disputes with names	Orders of Officers
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM VI

[See Rule 6(3]

Notice

Whereas it has been decided by Government to introduce record of rights in the village ... in ... Taluka ... District under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Goa, Daman and

Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 and the Goa, Daman and Diu (Record of Rights and Register of cultivators) Rules, 1969;

And whereas a draft of the Index of Lands prepared under sub-rule (1) of rule 6 of the said rules, has been published for being inspected by the persons interested in the lands in the village and for submission of objections to the entries made therein;

And whereas an objection, as specified below, has been received from Shri ... to the entry made in respect of the land specified below:

Survey no. and Sub-Division or name of the Field	Nature of the objections

And whereas it appears to me that you are interested in the entry in respect of the aforesaid land;

Now, therefore, I, ... Talathi of ... village, hereby call upon you to be present before the officer who will enquire into the aforesaid dispute on ... at ... and place before him your say in the matter. It should please be noted that if you fail to remain present the dispute will be decided in your absence.

Place: Talathi of ...

Date:

FORM VII

[See Rule 7(1)]

Public Notice

Whereas it has been decided by Government to introduce record of rights in the village ... in ... Taluka ... District under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968 and the Goa, Daman and Diu (Record of Rights and Register of cultivators) Rules, 1969;

And whereas a corrected draft of the Index of Lands of the said village has been prepared under sub-rule (6) of rule 6 of the aforesaid Rules, after the disputes relating to the entries in the first draft of the Index of Lands were decided by (here mention designation of officer) ... and the said draft is kept at ... for inspection by all persons having interest in the lands in the said village on ... between the hours;

And whereas the aforesaid draft of the Index of Lands will be finalised by (here mention designation of the officer) ... on ... at ... at ... after hearing appeals, if any, against the decisions given in the aforesaid disputed cases;

Now, therefore, I, Talathi of ... village hereby call upon all persons interested in the lands in the said village to inspect the corrected draft of Index of Lands. I further call upon those persons who may be aggrieved by the decisions in the disputed cases to give their appeal petitions against such decisions to me before ... for being heard and decided by the aforesaid officer and to remain present before him at the aforesaid time. It should pleased be noted that if they fail to remain present, the appeals will be decided in their absence.

Place: Talathi of ...

Date:

FORM VIII

[See Rule 9(1)]

Form of acknowledgement of the report regarding acquisition of right

Received from:

of village, taluka on 19 a report orally/in writing regarding the acquisition of rights n respect of survey no. sub-division no. of village, taluka with the following documents in support thereof; —

Place: Talathi of ...

Date:

FORM IX

[See Rule 9(1)]

Mutation register

Serial No. of entry	Nature of rights acquired	Name of the field or Survey and Sub-Division Nos. affected	Initial or remarks by testing officers
1	2	3	4

FORM X

(See Rule 10)

Notice

Whereas an entry has been made in the register of mutation of the village ... taluka ... regarding the acquisition of rights in land as specified below from the said village: —

Serial number of entry in mutation register	Nature of rights acquired	Name of the field or Survey number and sub-division number in which the rights have been acquired

And whereas it appears to me that you are interested in the said mutation entry;

Now, therefore, you are hereby given notice of the said mutation entry and you are called upon to submit to me either orally or in writting within fifteen days from the day of receipt of the notice, your objection, if any, to the said mutation entry. Please note that if no objection is received by me within said period of fifteen days it shall be presumed that you agree to the mutation entry.

Place: Talathi of ...

Date:

FORM XI

(See Rule 13)

Place:

Date:

To

The Talathi of ... taluka ...

Sir,

I am hereby informing you that I shall be camping at ... in village ... taluka at ... for the purpose of certifying the mutation entries made in the mutation register of ... village in your charge, which may have been made since the last visit of the Certifying Officer and for the purpose of deciding disputes entered in the register of disputed cases relating to such mutation entries. I, therefore, call upon you to issue notices in Form XII prescribed under the Goa, Daman and (Record of Rights and Register of cultivators Rules, 1969; to all persons who are known from the village record to be interested in the mutation entries to be certified and the disputes about them, at least fifteen days before the date of my camp.

Yours faithfully,

Certifying Officer.

FORM XII

[See Rule 13(2)]

Notice

Whereas an entry has been made in the mutation register of village ... taluka regarding acquisition of rights in lands as specified below from the said village:

Serial number of mutation entry	Nature of rights	Name of the field or Survey number and sub-division number affected

And whereas the Certifying Officer will camp at ... in village ... taluka ... for the purpose of certifying the above entry after deciding the dispute, if any, in respect of the said mutation entry entered in the register of disputed cases;

And whereas it appears to me from the village record that you are interested in the said mutation entry;

Now therefore, I, Talathi in charge of the village in which the aforesaid land is situated, hereby give notice to you to remain present before the Certifying Officer for placing before him your say about the said mutation entry or the dispute about it. Please also note that if you fail to remain present, if shall be presumed that you have nothing to say in the matter and the dispute about the mutation entry will be decided and the mutation entry certified in your absence.

Place: Talathi of ...

Date:

FORM XIII

[See Rule 15(1)]

Registering Officer's monthly return of registered transactions affecting land in ... village, ... Taluka, ... District for the month of ... 19 .

Sr. No. in registration	Name of village in which the land is situated	Nature of the document	Survey No. (or plot No.) and Sub-Division No. or name of the field affected by the transaction	Area	Assessment	Tenure	Name and residence of the executor of the document	Name and residence of the person in whose favour the document is executed	Where the registered transaction is by order or court or otherwise	Consideration	Date of execution of the document	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Place: —

Date: —

To Designation of the Registering Officer.

The Mamlatdar of ... Taluka District

The Talathi of ... Village, Taluka ... District.

FORM XIV

(See Rule 16)

Register of cultivators and crops

Year	Name of cultivator	Mode	Season	Details of cropped area			Land not available for cultivation		Source of irrigation	Remarks
				Name of crop	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Nature	Area		
					Ha. As.	Ha. As.		Ha. As.		

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71/XVII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Inspection, Search and Supply of Copies of Land Records) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Inspection of Records.** — All documents, maps, registers, accounts and records (hereinafter referred to as «records») shall with the permission of the officer in charge of the same, be open to inspection in his office during the usual office hours every day, except Sundays and public holidays; on payment of fees hereinafter prescribed.

3. **Application for inspection.** — (1) Any person desiring to inspect any records, shall himself or through his recognised agent present an application for such inspection to the officer in charge of such records stating therein the particulars about the records and the purpose for which the inspection is sought.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the officer in charge of the records shall, grant the permission unless the application is rejected under sub-rule (3).

(3) If the Officer in charge of the records (not being a Talathi) considers that the records of which inspection is sought, are of a confidential nature or that the inspection would be prejudicial to public interests, he may record an order rejecting the application for inspection. And where a Talathi is in charge of such records, he shall refer the application for the orders of the Mamlatdar.

4. **Fees for inspection.** — The fees for inspection of records shall be pre-paid in cash in accordance with the rate as provided in the schedule hereto —

SCHEDULE

	Category of records 1	Fees 2
1)	(a) Records in charge of an officer of and above the rank of a Mamlatdar.	Rs. 2/- for every hour or a portion thereof.
2)	(b) Records in charge of an officer below the rank of a Mamlatdar.	Re. 1/- for every hour or a portion thereof.

Provided that no fees for inspection shall be charged to Government officers or other persons duly authorised in this behalf for Government purposes; or to an officer of the Municipal/Councils, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats for the purposes of the respective institutions, or to officers of the Co-operative Societies for the business of the Society:

5. **Inspection to be made under the directions of the Officer.** — The inspection shall be made at such time, in such place and in the presence of such official as the officer in charge of the records, may direct.

6. **Inspection how to be made.** — (1) No person who is permitted to inspect the records under these rules shall during such inspection use pen and ink or make any marks or alterations on the records inspected or extract any papers therefrom. He shall return the records so inspected in their original condition when the inspection is over. He may, during the inspection, himself or through his recognised agent, make in pencil a copy of the records or any portion thereof, the inspection of which is permitted; but a copy so made shall not be certified by any officer.

(2) Any person infringing this rule shall be deprived of the right of the inspection for such period as the officer in charge of the records may direct, and in addition, be punishable with such fine not exceeding two hundred rupees as the Collector, may after giving such person an opportunity to be heard, deem fit to impose.

7. **Fees for search when to be charged.** — When an application is made for an inspection or copy or any records and such application does not distinctively describe the number, date and nature of the records required, or if the description given in such application is incorrect, and it shall, in consequence be necessary for the officer in charge of the record to search his records in order to find the required records, a fee at the rate of Rupees five for every day shall be payable in cash by the applicant in advance for such search whether the inspection or copy for which he applies, on examination of the said records by the said officer, be granted or not.

8. **Supply of certified copies.** — Certified extracts form or copies of the records specified in rule 2, shall be obtainable with the permission of the officer in charge of the records on payment of fees and additional fees for sealed off perimeter measurements hereinafter prescribed:

Provided that no copy shall be granted of any record, map or plan which has been printed or lithographed and published under the authority of the Government and is on sale.

Explanation — For the purposes of this rule, printed matter not covered by the foregoing proviso shall be treated as matter copied.

9. **Application for copies.** — (1) Any person desiring to have copies, shall himself or through his recognised agent make an application to the officer in charge of the records stating therein the particulars of the records and the purpose for which copies thereof are required.

(2) On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the officer in charge of the records shall, grant the request unless it is rejected under sub-rule (3).

(3) If the officer in charge of the records (not being a Talathi) considers that the records of which a copy is applied for is of a confidential nature or that the supply of the copy would be prejudicial to the public interest, he may record an order rejecting the application. And where a Talathi is in charge of such records, he shall refer the application for the orders of the Mamlatdar.

10. Supply of true copies of certified copies. — Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 8 and 9, every officer in charge of a certified copy of any records shall on an application made to him by any person give to him a true copy of such certified copy of the record under his own signature on payment of the fees hereinafter prescribed. On every such copy it shall be clearly stated by such officer that it is true copy of the certified copy of the records.

11. Receipt to be endorsed on copy. — On every certified copy or extract or true copy of certified copies or extracts granted under these rules there shall be endorsed by the officer who receives the fees for the same, a receipt in the following form: —

Received Rs. paise as fee for this certified copy.

Dated: ...

Signed

12. Fees for copies. — The fees for certified copies of records shall be prepaid in cash in accordance with the rates as provided in the Schedules hereto: —

SCHEDULE A

Sr. No.	Category of records	Fees
1	2	3
1.	Every certified copy of a serial number or entry in the record of rights, register of mutations and from the registers, accounts and records other than maps maintained by a Talathi under section 8 of the Code.	Rs. 0-50 paise.
2	Every certified copy of an entry in the register of property maintained by the City Survey Officer.	Rs. 0-50 paise.
3.	(i) Every certified copy of the tabular annewari statement of a village with the annewari decision worked out therein.	Re. 1/-.
	(ii) Every certified copy of the decision of the Collector or Mamlatdar not embodied in the statement of annewari.	Rs. 0-50 paise.
4.	Every certified copy of a map of a survey number or a sub-division of a survey number or of any (uncoloured) map of any immoveable property prepared under clause (a) of section 101 of the Code.	One rupee for every survey number or sub-division of a subvey number subject to the minimum of Rs. 2/-.
5.	Every certified copy of a map of a survey number or of a sub-division of a survey number or of any ordinary (uncoloured) map or plan of any immovable property prepared under section 56 of the Code.	Rs. 2/- for every survey number or a sub-division of a survey number.
6.	Every certified copy of a map or plan of a non-agricultural survey number or a sub-division of such a survey number or of an extract of city survey prepared under section 65 of the Code.	Rs. 2/- for every survey number or a sub-division of a survey number.
7.	For showing the scaled off perimeter measurements on any certified copy of the map of a survey number or sub-division of a survey number prepared under items 4, 5 and 6 —	
	(i) if applied for at the time of measurement of the survey number or sub-division of a survey number —	Rs. 0-50 paise.
	(ii) if applied for at any time thereafter —	Re. 1/-.
8.	Every certified copy of a map or plan or of any portion of a map or plan not falling under items 4, 5 and 6.	Such fee not exceeding Rs. 30/- and not less than 2/- as the officer who certifies the copy shall determine: Provided that no fee exceeding Rs. 10/- shall be charged by an Officer subordinate to a Collector except with the permission of the Collector or by a survey Officer except with the permission of the Director of Settlement and Land Records.
9.	For every certified copy of records not falling under items 1 to 8 —	
	(i) for every sheet of paper 30×21 C. Ms. in dimentions, hand written or typed with double spacing.	Rs. 2/- for every sheet of paper or part or part thereof.
	(ii) if such record be in tabular form —	Twice the rate specified in (i) above.
10.	For every true copy of a certified copy.	The same fee as for a certified copy.
11.	For every authenticated translation of orders, and the reasons therefor, and of exhibits in formal or summary enquiries under the Code —	
	(i) for the first 100 words or fraction of 100 words.	Rs. 2/-.
	(ii) for every subsequent 100 words or fraction of 100 words —	Re. 1/-.

12. *Cost of paper and printed form.* — In addition to the copying fees chargeable under rule 10, the applicant shall pay charges for paper, printed form, drawing paper, tracing paper or cloth used for purposes of copying at the rate from time to time fixed by the Government in that behalf.

13. *Stamp duty or court fee payable in addition* — Nothing in these rules affeets the provisions of the Stamp Act, or the Court fees Act, 1870. The stamp duty or Court fees with which an application, copy or extract made or furnished under those rules may be chargeable is in addition to the fees prescribed under these rules.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Secretary (Revenue).

Panaji, 16th February, 1971.

Notification

RD/LRC/245/69-71-/XVIII

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968

(9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

RULES

1. **Short title and commencement.** — (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue (Assessment and Settlement of Land Revenue of Agricultural Lands) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.** — In these rules, unless the context requires otherwise —

(*a*) "Chavdi" means, a local village panchayat office or other convenient and centrally located public place as the Collector may direct;

(*b*) "code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

(*c*) "Director" means the Director of Settlement and Land Records;

(*d*) "Section" means section of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;

3. **Formation of Zones.** — For purposes of settlement of agricultural land in any part of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Director shall, with the approval of the Government, divide the lands under settlement into zones in accordance with the provisions of clause 41 of section 2.

4. **Formation of Groups.** — In making settlement, the settlement officer shall, with the sanction of the Director, divide the lands in the zone constituted under rule 3 into groups having regard to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 69 and shall hold an enquiry in the manner prescribed in rule 5.

5. **Enquiry by the Settlement Officer.** — The Settlement Officer shall examine fully the past revenue history of the zone, the impact of development activities undertaken by the Government and assess the general effect of the incidence of assessment on the social and economic conditions of the people in the zone. He shall collect information relating to the zone in respect of the following manner.

(*i*) *Physical Configuration.* — The Settlement officer shall base the information on observations made by him personally;

(*ii*) *Climate and rainfall:* The Settlement Officer shall base the information as regards climate on personal observations made by him by making local enquiries in the zone. He shall collect statistics of rainfall for thirty years preceding the year in which the settlement enquiry is held from the Director of Agriculture and compile the same in Form 1. He shall also collect information regarding the seasonal conditions of the zone from the Director of Agriculture and verify it by reference to reports relating to the zone, if any, issued by Government.

(*iii*) *Prices:* The Settlement Officer shall obtain information about the wholesale prices per quintal and retail prices per Kilogram of the principal crops which prevailed at each marketing centre in the zone for the last 10 years or such lesser number of years as the case may be, from the Director of Agriculture and compile it in Form 2. Where more varieties than one of any crops are grown, the prices of such varieties as may be specified by the Director shall be obtained:

Provided that in places where the Director of Agriculture is not able to furnish such information, such prices for agricultural produce at marketing centre used by the producers may be collected by local enquiry;

Provided further that if during the aforesaid period, the prices of crop had been controlled by the Government for any period then in respect of such crop prices shall be collected for the period during which the prices were not so controlled.

The Settlement Officer shall thereupon work out the average of the wholesale prices so collected in respect of each marketing centre and compile it in Form 3.

The Settlement Officer shall thereafter calculate on the basis of information collected in Form 3, the average wholesale prices of the crops in respect of the villages in the group selected under clause (*iv*) and compile it in Form 4. The average price so determined shall be called the Settlement price for the group.

(*iv*) *Yield of principal crops:* For the purposes of this clause, the Settlement Officer shall, with the previous sanction of the Director, select such number of villages in the group as may not be less than 25 per cent of the total number of villages in the group. In respect of the villages so selected the Settlement Officer shall collect from the Collector and the Director of Agriculture, the information regarding the result of crop cutting experiments recorded by them for the last ten years or for such lesser number of years, as the case may be. He shall also try to ascertain by crop cutting experiments or by examination of accounts of individual agriculturists, the normal yield per Hectare of the principal crops grown on each class of land not having extra advantages such as wells, alluvial deposits, and irrigation. He shall tabulate the information so collected in Forms 5 and 6 in respect of each of the aforesaid villages showing the average yield per Hectare and therefore calculate the average yield per Hectare for all the selected villages which will be the average for the group. He shall then calculate the cash value of such average yield at the settlement price determined under clause (iii).

(*v*) *Markets:* The Settlement Officer shall base the information on personal observations made by him.

(*vi*) *Communications:* The Settlement Officer shall base the information on personal observations made by him.

(*vii*) *Standard of husbandry:* The Settlement Officer shall base the information on personal observations made by him;

(viii) Population and supply of labour: The Settlement Officer shall collect information about population according to occupation and supply of labour from the last census report and shall compile the information regarding population in Form 7. He shall also ascertain the conditions as regards supply of labour in each of the villages selected by him for purposes of clause (iv);

(ix) Agricultural resources: The Settlement Officer shall obtain information regarding figures of live stock, agricultural implements and other agricultural resources from the Mamlatdar and shall compile it in Form 8;

(x) Variations in the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the last thirty years: The Settlement Officer, shall obatin the information from the Mamlatdar and shall compile it in forms 9 and 10.

(xi) Wages: The Settlement Officer shall obtain the necessary information from the Mamlatdar and verify the information about wages current during the year of enquiry from personal observations. He shall compile the information in form 11.

(xii) Ordinary expenses of cultivating principal crops, including the value of the labour in cultivating the land in term of wages: The information shall be collected on the basis of crop cutting experiments referred to in clause (iv) or by examining the accounts of individual agriculturists. The result shall be recorded in the form of a statement of income and expenditure showing the net profit per hectare.

6. Determination of average yield and fixation of standard rate. — On the basis of the information collected after enquiry under rule 5, the Settlement Officer shall first determine the average yield of crops of lands in each group and fix the standard rate of assessment for each group in accordance with the provisions in clause (32) of section 2.

7. Settlement report. — (1) The Settlement Officer shall incorporate the information collected by him in regard to the matters specified in rule 5 in his settlement report. The report shall contain the reasons for his proposals and a statement in Form 12 showing the effect of his proposals as compared to that of the settlement then in force.

(2) The Settlement Officer shall send three copies of the report submitted by him to the Collector under sub-section (5) of section 71 to the Director who shall arrange for its translation in Marathi and have it printed.

8. Report to be published in each village. — The settlement report shall be published by the Collector in each village concerned in Konkani, Marathi and English by posting it alongwith the notice in Form 13 as required by sub-section (2) of section (72) for three months in the chavdi or other prominent public place in such village and also at the taluka office.

9. Report to be forwarded to the Government. — After the expiry of the three months from the date of the notice published under sub-section (2) of section 72, the Collector shall (as soon as may be) forward the settlement report and the applications of objections, if any, received by him together with his remarks thereon to the Director who shall send them with is own remarks to the Government.

10. Notice of introduction of Settlement. — (1) The notice under section 75 shall be in Form 14 and shall be published by the Collector in each village concerned in Konkani, Marathi and English by posting it in the chavdi or in the other prominent public place in such village and by beat of drum.

(2) Such notice shall also be published by the Government in the Official Gazette.

11. Assessment of individual survey numbers and sub-division. — (1) When standard rates of assessment have been sanctioned by the Government, the assessment to be imposed on each survey number or sub-division shall be determined according to the relative classification value of the land comprised therein, in accordance with the tables of calculations prepared by the Director.

(2) The assessment to be imposed on each survey number or sub-division after a revision settlement shall be worked out by increasing or decreasing the old assessment in the same proportion as there is an increase or decrease in the new standard rates over the existing maximum or standard rates in respect of such lands:

Provided that if the classification value of the land comprised in such survey number of sub-division is changed or there are other good and sufficient reasons, the assessment shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (1).

FORM 1

(Rule 5(ii))

Rainfall recorded at district for the years

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total		Remarks
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	
	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	mm.	No.	
Average													

N. B. — The statistics should be collected for the last 30 years.

FORM 2

(Rule 5(iii))

Price prevalent in the Taluka, District

from to

Year	Name of the marketing Centre	Retail prices					Wholesale prices				
		Rupees per kg.					Rupees per quintal				
		(For crops grown in the Taluka and referred to in Explanation to clause (iv) of Rule 5									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

N. B. — Figures for the last 3-10 years should be given.

Average of Prices of Principal Crops in Marketing Centres

FORM 3 (Rule 5(iii))

Name of the marketing Centre	Year	Average price for each principal crop per quintal						
		Juwar Rs. p.	Wheat Rs. p.	Bajri Rs. p.	Bagai Rs. p.	Rice Rs. p.	Tur Rs. p.	Maize Rs. p.
Average price for the centre								
Average price for the centre								

Note: 1) This form is prepared for all market Centres in the Zone for the required crops.
2) The price for each year should be the average of prices during the months specified by Director of Settlement and Land Records.
3) The statements showing how the average of prices for each year have been worked out should be preserved by the Settlement Officers.

Average of Prices of Principal Crops in Selected Villages

FORM 4 (Rule 5(iii))

GROUP

Name of selected village	Name of the Marketing Centre	Price at the marketing Centre			Deductions			Price at the village		
		Bajri Rs. p.	Juwar Rs. p.	Rice Rs. p.	Cartage Rs. p.	Octroi Rs. p.	Other deduction	Bajri Rs. p.	Juwar Rs. p.	Rice Rs. p.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)
Average price										

Note: — 1) The marketing centre for each selected village should be ascertained by the Settlement Officer and Column 3 should be filled in for this Centre as worked out in form 3.
2) The deductions under columns 4(a), 4(b) ... should be ascertained by Settlement Officer after careful enquiry.
3) The figures in column 5(a), 5(b) ... will be added and simple average drawn up.
This form will be prepared for each group.

FORM 5

Rule 5 (iv)

Statement showing the actual yield of each principal crop

ZONE GROUP DISTRICT

CROP: — Bajri Mixture (Bajri, Tur, Kulthe)

Name of the selected village	Year of experiment	Nature of season	Agency	Survey No.	Class of land			Classification value	Area to which the yield relates			Actual yield in kgs.								
												Good Area			Medium Area			Inferior Area		
					Dry	Rice	Garden		Good	Medium	Inferior	Bajri	Tur	Kulthe	Bajri	Tur	Kulthe	Bajri	Tur	Kulthe
1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	6c	7	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	10a	10b	10c	11a	11b	11c

1) The above information is to be tabulated for all selected villages in the group arranged alphabetically.

2) The information is to be collected from the Collector, Agriculture Department and Local inquiry including the experiments performed by the S. O. himself. The local inquiry figures should of specific yields obtained in specific fields and deemed reliable by the Settlement Officer.

3) The totals are drawn up for each village, after each year, of column 8a to 11c.

4) The information in column 7 will be obtained from Land Records and will be blank for unclassified lands.

5) For purposes of columns 8, 9, 10 and 11, land bearing classification value of 11 annas and more shall be taken as good, from six annas and below eleven annas as medium and below six annas as inferior. When the lands are not classified, the sub-class shall be determined by local enquires.

6) The figures of actual yields, when obtained from crop cutting experiments should be yields after the crops are allowed to dry or after applying the reduction as per driage factor, obtained from the Agricultural Department.

7) Similar forms will be prepared for each of the main crops in each class or land, in each group.

8) In case of mixture crop, mixture crop as such should be taken as a single crop and for each area in column 8a, 8b, 8c, the yields for each of the constituted crops in the field should be ascertained and noted in the appropriate columns 9a, to 11c. If the crop is a single crop the columns 9b, 9c, 10b 10c, 11b, 11c, will be blank. If the mixture is of two crops the columns 9c, 10c, 11c, will be blank.

9) When in case of mixture crops the crops experiment results for the principal cereal are available, the corresponding for the other constituent crops should be filled in by local enquiry.

FORM 6

(*See* Rule 5(iv))

Statement showing the average yield per hectare of the groups

Name of the selected village	Year	Average area to which yield relates for the year in column 2			Average yield for the year in Column 2 in respect of the area in Column 3								
					Bajri mixture			Juwar mixture			Rice mixture, etc.		
		Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior
1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c
	19 — 19												
	19 — 19												
	19 — 19												

Average yield per Hectare per village of the village in Column 1									Average yield per Hectare of the group								
Bajri mixture			Juwar mixture			Rice mixture, etc			Bajri mixture			Juwar mixture			Rice mixture, etc.		
Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior	Good	Medium	Inferior
7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	10a	10b	10c	11a	11b	11c	12a	12b	12c

I. Yield in Column 7a=4a÷3a; similarly Column 7b=4b÷3b; 7c=4c÷3c and so on ...

II. Yield in Column 10a=, $\frac{\text{Total of 7a in respect of all selected villages}}{\text{No. of selected villages}}$

III. Yield in Column 10b $\frac{\text{Total of 7b in respect of all selected villages}}{\text{No. of selected villages}}$... and so on ...

FORM 7

(Rule 5(viii))

Details of population according to occupation

Agricultural population			Total	N. A. population
Having interest in land		Labourers		
Tenants and sub-sharers	Other land holders			
1	2	3	4	5

N. B. — The figures at the time of the last settlement should first be given. Below them the latest figures available should be mentioned.

FORM 8

(Rule 5(ix))

Agricultural stock of the Government villages in the Taluka of District ... during the year 19...

Number of villages	Cattle									
	For plough		For breeding		For other purposes		Milk cattle		Young stock	
	Oxen	He Buffaloes	Bulls	Bull Buffaloes	Oxen	He Buffaloes	Cows	She Buffalo	Oxen	Buffalo Calves
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Total	Horses and Ponies	Sheep	Goats	plough		carts		Other implements	Cropped land per pair of plough cattle Hectare
				Small	Large (i. e. of over 2 cattle)	For passengers	For produce and goods		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

N. B. — Figures at the time of the last settlement should first be given below them the latest figures available should be mentioned.

FORM 9

(Rule 5(x))

Details of cultivation and crops of the Taluka of the District for the year

Number of villages in each group	Cultivated and uncultivated area										Gross area	Details of column 2 Cereals and Pulses					
	Gross area sown	Deduct twice croped area	Deduct unassessed land sown	Net assessed croped area	Add fallow land	Total area occupied for cultivation	Cultivable waste un-occupied		Not available for cultivation			Rice	Wheat	Juwar	Bajri	Ragi	Maize
							Assessed	Unassessed	Forest	Other including uncultivable							
1	2(a)	2(b)	2(c)	2(d)	2(e)	2(f)	2(g)	2(h)	2(i)	2(j)	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	4(e)	4(f)

Details of column 2. Cereals and Pulses — (Contd.)											Condiments and Spices					
Gram	Mug	Uddid	Math	Val	Chawali	Kulthi	Watana	Masur	Other cereals & pulses	Total	Onion	Chillis	Ginger	Turmeric	Garlic	Others
4(g)	4(h)	4(i)	4(j)	4(k)	4(l)	4(m)	4(n)	4(o)	4(p)	4(q)	5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	5(d)	5(e)	5(f)

	Sugar		Oil Seeds			
Starches Arrow-root	Cane	Palm trees	Ground-nut	Cocoanut	Others	Total
5(g)	5(h)	5(i)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)

Drugs and Narcotics				Fodder	Fruits and Vegetables including Root crops		Miscellaneous		Grass	Fallow details (as required)				Remarks
Betel leave	Betel-nut	Cashew	Total		Gavar	Others	Food	Non-food		Prickly pear & weeds	Salt Efflorescence	True Rotation fallow	Total	
7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	7(d)	8	9(a)	9(b)	10(a)	10(b)	11	12(a)	12(b)	12(c)	12(d)	13

FORM 10

(Rule 5(x))

Details of occupied, cultivated, fallow, etc., lands in the villages of the Taluka, district , year by year from to

Year	Total	Occupied area of which		Government waste	Forest	Other	Gross area	Remarks
		Cultivated	Fallow					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

N. B. — Figures for the last 30 years should be given.

FORM 11

(Rule 5(xi))

Statement showing agricultural wages prevalent in Taluka District from to

Year	Agricultural wages
	Rs. p.

N. B. — Figures for the last 30 years should be given.

FORM 12

(Rule 7)

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the taluka of in the District

Sr. No.	Name of village	By former Settlement											
		No. of group	Standard rates				Dry crop			Rice			
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Warkas	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

By former Settlement — By Revision Settlement — *Contd.*

Garden			Warkas			Total			Standard rates				Dry crop		
Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Warkas	Area	Assessment	Average
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

By Revision Settlement														
Rice			Garden			Warkas			Total			Percentage increase or decrease	Name of the Village	Sr. No.
Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44

FORM 13

(Rule 8)

Notice under section 72(2) of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968.

Notice about the standard rates proposed by the Settlement Officer.

It is hereby made known to the people of the undermentioned villages* of taluka District that the revision of the assessment of the lands of the said villages* used for agriculture is about to be effected and that it is proposed to divide the said villages* into the following groups the existing and proposed standard rates in each group being as shown against it in the following list: —

Name of villages in the group	Standard rates according to existing settlement per acre			Standard rates proposed by revision settlement, per acre			
	Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Dry	Rice	Garden	Warkas
	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
Group I							
Group II							
Group III							

Reasons for alteration in the rates.

The result so far as the village of is concerned is that the assessment in the village is raised / lowered by paise in the rupee.

A copy of the Settlement Officer's report together with its appendices is also posted along with this notice in the village chavdi and at the taluka office and is open to other public place the inspection of any person interested.

Any person may submit to the Collector objections in writing to the proposals contained in the settlement report within three months from the date of this notice.

Dated.

Collector.

FORM 14

(Rule 10)

Notice under section 75 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968.

Whereas the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has been pleased to sanction, under sub-section (1) of section 73 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, the revised settlement of assessment of such lands as are now original actually used for the purposes of agriculture alone and of unoccupied cultivable lands (but excepting lands classed as pot kaharab) in the village of the taluka, below mentioned villages notice is hereby given under section 75 of the said Code that the said assessments calculated according to the standard rates as noted below * in the accompanying Akarband shall be levied from and remain in force for a term of years from to .

Class of land	Standard rate	Approximate increase, or decrease in the rupee of the existing assessment
	Rs. p.	Rs. p.
Dry crop ...		
Rice ...		
Bagayat ...		
Others ...		

2. Government hereby reserves to itself the power to assess under section 80 any land to additional land revenue during the terms of this settlement for additional advantage ascruring to it from water received on account of the construction of new irrigation works or improvements in existing irrigation works completed after the Government directed the settlement under section 68 but not effected by or at the expense of the holder of the land.

3. In addition to the assessment, a cess not exceeding such rates as may be allowed by law shall be levied for the purpose of providing funds for expenditdre on objects of local public utility and improvement .

* To be substituted for the word «below» in original settlements and if the classification basis is altered at the time of revised settlement.

Omitted in the case of original settlement or when the classification basis is altered at the time of revised settlement.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Dr. J. C. Almeida, Revenue Secretary.

Panaji 16th February, 1971.

GOVT. PRINTING PRESS — GOA
(Imprensa Nacional — Goa)
PRICE — Rs. 3-20 Ps.